Volume 160 No. 9

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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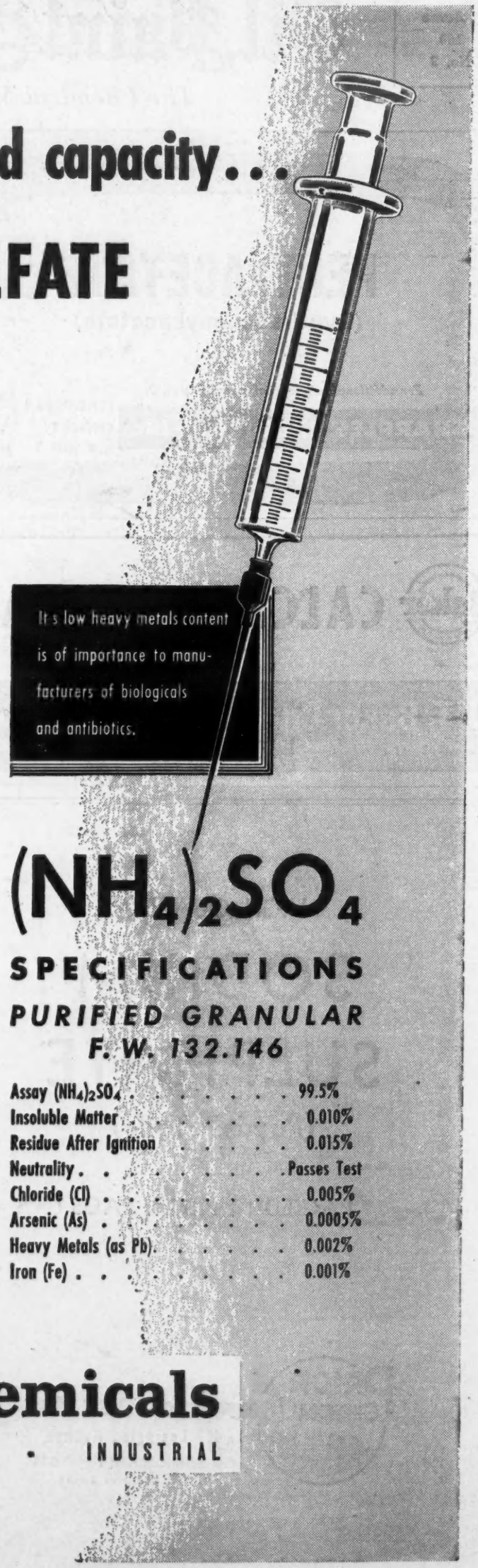

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Phthalic, Carbon Tet Under M-32 Controls

The National Production Authority on August 20 set a limit on the amount of defense-rated orders that producers of phthalic anhydride and carbon tetrachloride must accept.

In addition, a fifteen-day lead time (an advance notice before the first of the month in which delivery is requested) was established for orders to producers of phthalic anhydride and these five other chemicals:—Anilin, styrene, phenol, para-tertiary butyl phenol and chlorobenzene. For carbon tetrachloride, a previously established lead time of fifteen days was increased to twenty days.

The action was taken by adding these chemicals to schedule A of M-32, the basic chemical order which provides the method for establishing rated order limitations and lead times.

Under these provisions, a producer of carbon tetrachloride need not accept defense-rated orders which would require more than 30 percent of his monthly production. A producer of phthalic anhydride will not be required to fill rated orders which would require more than 35 percent of that part of his monthly production which he plans to sell. His production of captive phthalic anhydride—made for his own use—is not affected.

When a purchaser has his rated order refused by one producer, he must seek another who has not yet filled his quota of defense orders. The percentage for the entire industry has been set high enough, NPA said, to assure the purchaser of getting his rated order filled by some company.

NPA emphasized that the action establishes percentage limitations on rated orders for carbon tetrachloride and phthalic anhydride only. For the other five, only lead times are established.

Antibiotic Rules Amended

The Food and Drug Administration last week authorized the marketing of two new antibiotic preparations, aureomycin gauze packing and aureomycin dressing. The action was taken in an amendment to the regulations covering the certification of antibiotic products and was made effective immediately with publication in the *Federal Register* August 18.

Chromium Salts Placed Under Blanket License

Several chromium salts of potassium and sodium, all plastics and resins on the positive list, and all pigments, paints, and varnishes except those containing radium have been placed under blanket license procedure, effective August 23 by the Office of International Trade.

The blanket license is for the convenience of exporters by reducing paper work in connection with the exportation of positive list commodities. It allows the use of a single export license to cover shipments of a given commodity to two or more consignees in the same country.

Oil Compact Extension Gets House Approval

The house voted August 21 to extend the Interstate Oil Compact for another four-year period from September 1, 1951, to September 1, 1955. The extension was provided for in S. J. Res. 42, which previously had been approved by the senate, and the measure now goes to the White House for President Truman's signature.

The Interstate Oil Compact has been in effect for sixteen years and allows the oil producing states to join in a program of conservation of petroleum by limiting production and engaging in certain practices that will prevent waste. States which are parties to the compact are:—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

During floor consideration of the resolution, an attempt was made by the minority members of the house interstate commerce committee to have the resolution amended so as to require the Department of Justice to make an investigation as to whether the compact had been used as a shield for price fixing. The amendment was voted down, however, six to fifty-eight.

Price Trend At a Standstill

There were differences of detail in the price movements last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs; but the general picture was still a quiet one. Once again, four of the ten major divisions of the markets had no changes in prices, and the changes in the others were but four more in total than the forty-five of the preceding week. But, there was a numerical increase in reductions, making the proportion 59.2 percent, compared with 44 percent. Advances and reductions were evenly balanced in total value, or weight. So, the overall price index number was unchanged.

One difference in detail was that the drug division got a slightly lower price average. Another was that fats and oils, which had gained in the preceding week, went down, and essential oils also reduced their trend—in the opposite direction.

Reductions in quicksilver and its vermilion were the only changes in inorganic materials. Botanical materials, chiefly spices, had the most price changes, followed closely by aromatic materials, including linalool, linalyl acetate, and menthol. In both groups, reductions outnumbered advances. The changes in oils and fats were less numerous than they had been, and they were evenly divided numerically. Fish oils were up.

The markets as a whole were as quiet in all other ways as they were in price movements. The quietness in trading was reported to have increased in spots, with nothing but guesses as to why. Some new tight spots were reported, particularly in the phenolic and pyridin sections of the coaltar chemical group. Demand for light coaltar products, even benzol, was easier—largely because of inability to get chlorine for compounding.

Calls were getting heavier, somewhat early, for fertilizer materials, especially superphosphate, where the interest is heaviest in the triple grade, and there is a feeling that there will not be enough of any kind this year, in spite of new plants and reports of new sulphur resources.

Hopes are springing in heavy chemical circles that things will be better when the vacation period is over. Then somebody asks:—"How about inventories all along the consumer goods line?"—and fingers are crossed while expectations are calculated. Quietness is getting too much so around soda alkalies, but nobody is able to say to what extent that can be blamed on the shortage of sulphur or some other companion material, or whether it is a symptom of industrial general debility, more or less enforced by a commercial stalemate of prices and prospects. It is beginning to get around that the public is either unable or disinclined to do even normal buying.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 24, 1951	Aug. 17 1951	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
148.0	**148.0**	**121.1**	**131.3**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	116.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5

OPS Realigns Curbs, Removes Some Chemicals From CPR 22

The Office of Price Stabilization last week announced that certain chemical products have been removed from control under the manufacturers' general ceiling price regulation (CPR 22), leaving them under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

The products, designated in amendment 23 to CPR 22, effective August 25, are sodium silicofluoride; sulphur; butadiene derived from non-petroleum sources; carbon black of the channel, furnace, and thermal types; and, when derived from hardwood distillation, wood tar products, pyroligneous acid, acetic acid, acetate of lime, and methanol. The transfer of their control from CPR 22 to the GCPR is accomplished by adding them to the excepted products listed in appendix A of CPR 22.

Simultaneously, OPS issued amendment 2 to general overriding regulation 3, also effective August 25, which excludes from all price control butadiene derived from non-petroleum sources when sold for use in making synthetic rubber. This is consistent with the fact that butadiene derived from petroleum, when sold for use in making synthetic rubber, is exempt under CPR 17, the petroleum products regulation. Synthetic rubber produced from butadiene is under control of the Office of Rubber Reserve.

Butadiene Action Explained

Butadiene derived from petroleum sources, when not used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, is subject to CPR 17, whereas such butadiene derived from other sources, such as alcohol, is covered by CPR 22. OPS considers it desirable that all butadiene be subject to the same or similar pricing patterns. CPR 17 is a freeze type of regulation similar to GCPR, so price control of butadiene produced from other than petroleum sources not used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber has been placed under the GCPR by the new amendment.

Because of the abnormally low pre-Korea prices, application of CPR 22 would have caused substantial rollbacks in sodium silicofluoride prices at a time when it is in the public interest to encourage production, OPS said. The amendment will avoid the possible impediment to production of a rollback in prices pending study of OPS of what further pricing action may be desirable.

Sulphur, mined in its natural form, is controlled by the GCPR. Some sulphur, however, is obtained through chemical processes from sour natural and refinery gases and is thus subject to CPR 22. The new amendment places the latter under the GCPR, as it is considered desirable that all sulphur should be subject to the same price regulation regardless of source, the agency stated.

Carbon Black Pricing

OPS pointed out that since the bulk of raw materials used in the carbon black industry is obtained under long term gas contracts, it has been having considerable difficulty in obtaining as accurate picture of the change in raw materials costs since the pre-Korea period. The CPR 22 methods for computing increased material costs to carbon black of the channel, furnace, and thermal types might lead to unrealistic results, the agency said, adding that GCPR ceilings appeared to be adequate to cope with the situation. For these reasons, OPS concluded, it was decided to leave carbon black pricing under the general freeze.

Charcoal, the major product of the hardwood distillation industry, is priced under GCPR. To obtain uniformity within the industry, OPS said, it was decided that co-products should be priced under the same regulation, and, therefore, pyroligneous acid, acetic acid, acetate of lime, methanol, and wood tar products produced by hardwood distillation were removed from CPR 22.

Senate Acts to Block Plant Dispersal Order

Legislation to hold up enforcement of the presidential directive of August 10 for the dispersal of industry was introduced in the senate August 21 by Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania. The senator's bill, S. 2029, was offered as an amendment to the defense production act and was referred to the senate banking committee.

Charging the President with "flagrant defiance" of the will of congress, Senator Martin said that the executive order was a move by "advocates of a planned and controlled economy" to "destroy the American system of free enterprise and to place industry under the strangling clutch of bureaucratic regulation."

The senator recalled that during consideration of an extension of the defense production act last month, both the house and senate voted overwhelmingly against amendments that would put a program of industry dispersal into effect.

The executive order of the President gave approval to the industrial dispersion policy drawn up by the National Security Resources Board and directed the heads of the various defense and other agencies to establish general standards to be followed in the granting of certificates of necessity, in the allocation of critical materials for construction purposes, and in the making of emergency loans growing out of defense production.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Additional tax certificates were issued during the period August 10 to 17 by the Defense Production Administration authorizing accelerated amortization of the cost of new facilities in the area of the chemical industry, it was announced August 20. To date, rapid tax write-offs have been authorized for 3,234 new or expanded facilities costing $9,014,461,241, of which about 70 percent is allowed for rapid amortization.

The latest certificates in the chemical area cover the following products, company applicant, plant location, and percentage of cost:—

Anhydrous ammonia—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, South Point, Ohio, 50 percent of $7,270,000.

Benzene, toluene, butadiene, ethylene, dicyclodienes—Esso Standard Oil Co., Baton Rouge, La., from 50 to 100 percent of a total cost of $3,040,000.

Cortisone—Merck & Co., Danville, Pa., 55 percent of $7,819,960.

Sulphuric acid—Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, Copley Township, Ohio, 50 percent of $2,068,850.

Sodium Silicofluoride Ceiled On Dollar-and-Cents Basis

The Office of Price Stabilization, on August 23, announced dollars-and-cents ceilings on sodium silicofluoride applicable to manufacturers whose present ceiling prices are lower than the new spelled-out prices and to new manufacturers of the product. Manufacturers whose prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) are higher than the specified prices may continue to price under their GCPR ceilings.

Following are the spelled-out ceilings, effective August 28:—

Quantity	Ceiling Price per Pound—100-lb. paper bags	Drums of approx. 350 lbs.	Drums of approx. 125 lbs.
In carload or truckload lots, f.o.b. plant	$0.07	$0.074	$0.084
In l.c.l. or l.t.l. lots, f.o.b. plant	.075	.079	.089

The ceiling prices of the major producers under GCPR range between five and six cents per pound in carload lots of 100-pound paper bags. Hence, the new ceilings will permit price increases on the bulk of the production. The increase is allowed in order to stimulate production of sodium silicofluoride, OPS stated.

DPA Post to Woodside

Byron D. Woodside has been appointed acting deputy administrator for resources expansion by the Defense Production Administration. Mr. Woodside has been serving as director of the defense expansion division of DPA's resources expansion office. He replaces Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, who was recently named assistant general manager for manufacturing of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Tin Can Output, Use Regulated For Year, Starting October 1

National Production Authority on August 23 set the pattern of production and use of cans for the twelve-month period beginning October 1. The program, established in an amendment to order M-25, calls for the allocation by NPA of between 4,000,000 and 4,400,000 tons of steel for can production during the four-quarter period. This would be more than the industry has ever used in any previous twelve months, the agency stated.

The action put the operation of M-25 on a twelve-month instead of a quarterly basis to provide more flexibility in meeting seasonal can requirements and to permit long-range planning. It divides all uses of cans by canners into three groups—Group I, II and III—and sets a rate for each group. This rate is a percentage of the number of cans of the size used for a given product during the base period, which was the canner's choice between 1949 or 1950. If, however, a lighter weight plate is used in making the cans, thereby enabling the manufacturer to produce more cans from the same amount of material, the canner is permitted to use this additional number of cans.

Unlimited use of cans is permitted for most products in Group I, which includes perishable foods and certain essential nonfood products such as blood plasma. For Group I items which are not permitted unlimited use of cans, a rate of 100 percent or more of base period usage is specified for each product.

Group II products are all limited to 90 percent of their base period use of cans. This group includes such food items as baking powder and shortening and nonfood items such as antifreeze, motor oils, paints and ointments.

Canners of Group III products are limited to 70 percent of their base period. This group includes cans for window sprays, shoe polish and cleaning fluids. Companies which can several products may not exceed the percentage for one product by switching cans to it from another use, NPA stated.

DDT Export Priorities System Set up by OIT

The Office of International Trade set up a system of priorities for the export of DDT from the United States August 23 to encourage the movement of this material out of the country during the remaining months of this year and before the heavy domestic demand for the insecticide sets in next spring.

The National Production Authority recently granted authority to OIT to assign DO priority ratings for the export of 15,000,000 pounds of DDT (100 percent equivalent) during the fiscal year July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952, to meet the essential requirements of certain governmental and other major health and agricultural programs in foreign countries. The priority system just established by OIT is in furtherance of this program.

In approving requests for supply assistance, OIT stated that it will assign DO-W4 ratings to licenses covering DDT for ECA countries, and DO-W2 ratings for those covering exports to OIT countries. While OIT may approve licenses for the export of more than 15,000,000 pounds of DDT, no priority assistance may be granted for quantities in excess of this amount.

Requests for priority assistance to obtain DDT must be submitted in duplicate on Form IT-835. If a validated export license is required for the proposed exportation, the request for priority system shall also include an export license application, unless a license application has been submitted previously.

Under this priority rating procedure, exporters must place their orders with producers fifteen days in advance of the month in which delivery is required. Exporters should, therefore, file their license applications and requests for priority assistance sufficiently in advance as to allow time for processing in the OIT. The time for such processing is usually about three weeks.

Requests for priority assistance to obtain DDT should be addressed to the OIT, Washington 25, D. C., attention:—agricultural products division.

Sun to Spend $40 Million On Refinery Modernization

Designed to increase military and civilian petroleum supplies, Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, is engaged in a two-year construction and modernization refinery program that will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000,000, its president, Robert G. Dunlop, revealed last week.

Additionally, Sun Oil has contracted with Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company for two super-tankers of 30,000 deadweight tons each. These will be constructed during the next fifteen months at a cost for the two of approximately $15,000,000.

These items are the highlights of Sun's current expansion, modernization and rehabilitation program. The refinery program will increase the company's total refining capacity between 35,000 and 40,000 barrels a day, increase its output of military aviation gasoline and permit large volume production of benzene and other materials in critically short supply.

Alcoa to Expand Alumina Capacity at Mobile Plant

Plans for increasing the nation's alumina producing capacity by 180,000 tons annually, through the addition of new production facilities at an existing plant in Mobile, Ala., have been announced by Allen B. Williams, president of Aluminum Ore Company, a subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America, St. Louis, Mo.

Aluminum Ore is also currently erecting a new alumina works at Bauxite, Ark., in addition to operating plants at Mobile and at East St. Louis, Ill. The new construction program, together with the capacity being added in Arkansas, will boost the Alcoa subsidiary's alumina production capacity by approximately 70 percent when completed. Construction at Mobile is scheduled to begin in the immediate future, and production of alumina is expected to start by late 1952.

USDA Fats and Oils Import Control Setup Reorganized

Import controls over fats and oils and other products by the Department of Agriculture under the defense production act were transferred from the fats and oils branch to the office of requirements and allocations within the department in a reorganization of operations announced August 21. The transfer of responsibility involved overall direction and coordination of operations under defense food order 3.

Harold K. Hill, acting administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, said the transfer is being made to integrate PMA facilities under the revised defense production act with other food export and import responsibilities already assigned to the office of requirements and allocations. The requirements office will cooperate with other PMA agencies, such as fats and oils, dairy, grain and other commodity branches, in administering these operations. He stressed that each commodity branch will continue to participate in administering controls with respect to commodities under its jurisdiction.

The acting administrator pointed out that industry contacts and transactions with PMA relative to import controls under defense food order 3 will now be conducted with the office of requirements and allocations.

Under the revised defense production act, commodities involved are:—Fats and oils, peanuts, cheese, butter and other dairy products, and rice and rice products. The act requires the imposition of controls on those commodities if the importation would (1) impair or reduce domestic production, (2) interfere with orderly domestic storing or marketing, or (3) result in any unnecessary burden or expenditure under any government price-support program.

Virginia-Carolina Names Boyer Research Director

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation has appointed Dr. William P. Boyer director of its research department with offices and laboratories in Richmond, Va. Dr. Boyer joined Virginia-Carolina in 1947 as head of its research group on organic phosphates. When the corporation centralized its research activities in 1949, he was named assistant director under Robert B. Arnold, retired, whom he succeeds as director of research.

Pennsalt Field Sales Mgr.

Don D. Hoffman has been appointed field sales manager of the specialties sales division by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Hoffman has been with Pennsalt since 1939, when he joined the sales staff of the laundry and dry cleaning department. He became southeastern district sales manager for that department in 1943 and assistant manager of sales in 1946.

Revenue Bureau Subpoena Powers Widened by House

House bill 4014 giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence at hearings in connection with denials and revocations of industrial alcohol permits was passed by the house August 21. Similar authority has already been vested in the commissioner in cases involving beverage liquor permits under the federal alcohol administration act.

The Treasury Department recommended the legislation because it would lead to more effective administration of the industrial alcohol permit system and to insure conformity with the provisions of the administrative procedure act requiring that oral or documentary evidence received at hearings must be supported by "reliable, probative, and substantial evidence." Up to the present time affidavits have been used as evidence in cases involving denial or revocation of industrial alcohol permits.

Production Act Tightening Requested by President

President Truman asked congress August 23 to repeal three major amendments to the defense production act. He urged repeal of the amendment sponsored by Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, which permits sellers to pass on to consumers all cost increases since Korea; elimination of the amendment sponsored by Representative A. S. Herlong, sr., of Florida, which guarantees wholesalers and retailers their pre-Korean percentage mark-up, and voiding of the ban on cattle slaughter quotas.

In what was interpreted as a counter political move, three Republican senators —Homer Ferguson of Michigan, Richard M. Nixon of California, and Herman Welker of Idaho—promptly introduced legislation to carry out the President's program.

Sulphur Allocated to Egypt, Uruguay for Third Quarter

The sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference has made third-quarter allocations of crude sulphur to Egypt of 950 long tons and to Uruguay of 1,200 long tons, according to an announcement August 17 of the committee. These allotments were made from the amount of 4,800 tons which had been set aside by the committee in its distribution plan under the heading of "Other Countries."

The committee, progressing in its work on allocations for the fourth quarter, is notifying non-member governments that it will be prepared to receive from them on September 5, 6 and 7 oral representations concerning their individual requirements.

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Naval Stores Report Issued for Apr.-June

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the April-June quarter of 1951 totaled 193,220 barrels, compared with 201,020 barrels in the corresponding quarter of 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks at the end of the quarter were 70,190 barrels, as opposed to 72,630 barrels in 1950.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the quarter totaled 569,450 drums, compared with 566,830 drums in the 1950 quarter. Stocks on June 30, 1951, amounted to 391,240 drums, compared with 698,990 drums at the close of June of the previous year.

Details of the naval stores supply, demand and stocks in the April-June quarter of 1951 are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	128.760	558,580
Production	193.220	569,450
Imports	6,711	.....
Supply	328.691	1,128.030
Carryover, June 30	152,490	601.000
Exports	30,307	127,677
Apparent consumption	145.894	399,353

Production

Gum	82.650	213,350
Wood	193,220	[3]356,100
Steam-distilled	60,000	.....
Destructively-distilled	1.490	.....
Sulphate	49,080	.....

Consumption by Industries

Adhesives and plastics	36	6,063
Asphaltic products	1	171
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	46,350	[4]111,495
Ester gum and synthetic resins	17	78,948
Foundries and foundry supplies	80	807
Insecticides and disinfectants	8	513
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	10,880
Oils and greases	10	4,571
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	3.660	22,311
Paper and paper size	.....	[4]122,275
Printing ink	53	1,246
Railroads and shipyards	2,186	3,090
Rubber	47	5,957
Shoe polish and shoe materials	752	1,270
Soap	.....	18,143
Other industries	72	667
Total industrial reported	53.272	[2]388,607

Carryover Locations

Production and southern concentration points	82.900	468,590
Gum stills	35.310	383,990
Wood plants	47,590	84,600
Industrial plants	32.990	123,300
Distribution points	36.600	9,110
Central	18.030	3,500
Eastern	15.140	4,480
Western	3,430	1,130

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	9,750
Pine oil	45,580
Pinetar	33,210
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	16,360
Rosin oil	6,220

[1] Total primary production of FF wood rosin.
[2] Includes the "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.
[3] Includes the "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades, exclusive of "B wood resin" used in making paper size.
[4] Includes "B wood resin" used in making paper size.

Promoted by National Aniline

Walter M. Ralph (left), director of research and development for the past twenty-two years, has been made assistant to the president of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Dr. Wesley Minnis, assistant plant manager in charge of research and development at the division's Buffalo, N. Y., plant, has been named to take over Mr. Ralph's previous post. Mr. Ralph, who joined National Aniline immediately after its formation in 1917, has been active in the development of new dyes, organic chemicals and synthetic detergents. Dr. Minnis, in his Buffalo position for the past two decades, has done research work on organic intermediates, particularly on aromatic nitro and amino compounds.

Monsanto Forms Japanese Firm to Produce Plastics

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced that it has formed an associated company in Japan with Nipponkasei Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Tokyo. Charles A. Thomas, president of Monsanto, said the new company, Monsanto-Kasei Kogyo, K. K., will operate plants at Yokkaichi and Nagoya for the production of plastics and other chemicals.

The company, formation of which has been approved by the Japanese Foreign Investment Commission, will manufacture vinyl chloride monomer, "Ultron" polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds, and "Santicizer 160," a Monsanto plasticizer used in the manufacture of vinyl plastics. Two plants, which recently were completed by Nipponkasei, will be expanded to provide facilities for the new products.

Nipponkasei also operates a large factory at Kurosaki, Kyushu, where it produces fertilizers, coke, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals.

Chemstrand Corp. Appoints Gronemeyer Chief Engineer

Chemstrand Corporation, Philadelphia, has appointed F. G. Gronemeyer chief engineer at the concern's Pensacola, Fla., nylon plant, now under construction. Roy G. Hemminghaus has been named plant manager at Pensacola. The plant will produce nylon at the rate of 50,000,000 pounds annually under a licensing agreement with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Gronemeyer recently completed twenty-two years of service with Monsanto Chemical Company where his most recent post was chief engineer of the organic division. Previous to this assignment, he had served as maintenance and construction engineer from 1929 to 1934, development engineer from 1934 to 1938, division engineer and plant manager at Springfield, Mass., from 1938 to 1944, and assistant director and later director of general engineering in St. Louis, Mo., from 1944 to 1949.

Mr. Hemminghaus also comes to Chemstrand from Monsanto where he served twenty years. His most recent position was general manufacturing superintendent of Monsanto's John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis. During the design, procurement and construction phases of the nylon project, Mr. Hemminghaus will act as top coordinator for Chemstrand and will make his headquarters in Wilmington.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Congress appears to be heading down the homestretch. The leadership has drawn up tentative plans to end the present session October 1, with the hope that members can vacation for the rest of the year until the regular meeting date for the second session next January 3. Much still remains to be done, however, before the present session can be brought to a close.

As is the usual case, the bottleneck is in the senate. The house has caught up with its calendar of "must" bills and for lack of something to do has declared itself a three-weeks holiday while the senate works on its essential bills. The bills at present on the "must" calendar, aside from the regular appropriation bills, are taxes, ECA authorization, defense appropriations, postal rate increases, pay raises for postal employees, and a bill authorizing establishment of foreign military bases.

None of these bills should occupy any unusual length of time in the senate, but members of that body have a habit of straying from the subject—there being no rules that debate be germane to the matter under consideration—and consequently the members may find themselves holding night sessions next month trying to recapture the time lost on matters which are not of any particular interest, even for "home" consumption. Also, there is the suspicion that members are not too anxious to be away from Washington while the Korean situation remains what it is.

Notably absent from the agenda of "must" bills are three important proposals:—(1) The customs simplification bill on which the ways and means committee has been holding hearings, (2) the tidelands oil bill, turning title to these lands over to the states, which the administration has successfully stalled in the senate; and (3) the bill to strengthen and put new teeth in the price law.

The congressmen having most to say on the price law are insisting that the law passed last month be given a trial before it is found guilty of encouraging, rather than controlling, inflation, and it seems almost certain that the other two bills will be put over until next session. Any legislation not disposed of this session retains its place on the calendar in the next session.

Defense Production at Hand

Defense Production Administration officials believe that the nation has completed the first part of the program of rebuilding defenses (the blueprint stage) and is now launching upon the first stage of real production. Now is when the real problems of shuffling supplies among defense, essential, near-essential, and non-essential industries will multiply.

In anticipation of the many problems that will arise, a new organization has been set up within DPA, titled the Production Executive Committee, whose chief duties will be to search out the bottlenecks to defense production and break through the red tape that might be holding back production. Clay P. Bedford, on leave from the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, has been put in charge of the committee.

One bottleneck that seemed to be threatening the defense program was machine tools. It appeared that OPS apparently did not see this problem in the same light as NPA and has been hesitant in permitting the industry to raise its prices. Mr. Bedford now says significantly that this problem seems to be licked,

—*Continued on page 38*

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Ant-killer, Sao Goncalo, Brazil (HW-5, agency).

Camphor, synthetic, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency).

Caustic soda, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HW-4).

Chemicals, agricultural, San Salvador, El Salvador (HW-1, agency); industrial, including potassium nitrate, barium chloride, titanium dioxide, potassium cyanide, borax, zinc oxide, ammonium sulphate, lithopone, potassium chromate, sodium chromate and bichromate, sodium carbonate, antimony oxide, oxalic acid, sodium bisulphite, Ammonium chloride, iron oxide, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency); industrial, unspecified, Zurich, Switzerland (HW-7, agency).

Citric acid, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency).

Fertilizer, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HW-3).

Formic acid, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency).

Iodine, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency).

Methyl bromide, Sao Goncalo, Brazil (HW-5, agency).

Oilseed crushing, technical information wanted, Hyderabad-Deccan, India (HW-2).

Paint raw materials, Zurich, Switzerland (HW-7, agency).

Saccharine, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency).

Sulphathiazol, Porto Alegre, Brazil (HW-6, agency).

Sulphur, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HW-4).

Waxes, Zurich, Switzerland (HW-7, agency).

Freeport Reveals Huge La. Sulphur Discovery

Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, last week revealed the discovery of a large new sulphur deposit on Green Bay Island in the lower Mississippi River delta, 100 miles southeast of New Orleans, La.

To develop the deposit, Freeport will build a mining plant having a production goal of 500,000 long tons of sulphur a year, John Hay Whitney, board chairman, and Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president, told a press conference. Dr. James M. Boyd, director of the Bureau of Mines and head of the Defense Minerals Administration, said that the new production, plus other increases already arranged for, should make up the gap of about 1,000,000 tons between current supply and demand for sulphur.

Mine to Be Ready in 1953

The mine, claimed by Freeport to be the largest single sulphur development anywhere in the world in nearly twenty years, is expected to be ready for operation in 1953. Though engineering studies have not been completed, Mr. Whitney said, Freeport believes the Green Bay Island plant will cost between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, depending upon thermal efficiency, quality of the sulphur, and special difficulties encountered.

Current world production of sulphur is estimated to be about 6,500,000 long tons, 90 percent of it in the United States. Production from brimstone, in which sulphur occurs in its cheapest and purest form, makes up 88 percent of American output. The Green Bay Island deposit will add almost 10 percent to that production.

The government has extended aid to a variety of small sulphur projects, Dr. Boyd said, which should increase production by more than 500,000 tons annually. The new discovery of 500,000 tons will more than clear up the sulphur shortage by 1953, he said.

Discovered by Texas Co.

The Green Bay Island dome was discovered by the Texas Company in exploring for oil, which is being produced on the flanks of the formation. Freeport obtained the sulphur rights early this year and under its lease will pay the Texas Company 50 percent of the profits derived from the operation.

Freeport last March revealed that its current exploratory drilling plans included four new prospects, at some of which indications of sulphur had been found in preliminary drilling. The Green Bay Island is one of the four prospects reported earlier.

Diamond Alkali Plans Expansion at Painesville

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced plans calling for a two-year, multimillion-dollar expansion program at its Painesville, Ohio, plant. The project will involve extensive enlargement and modernization of present facilities and will enable the company to step up its output of caustic soda and chlorine substantially by the electrolytic method. Also contemplated is construction of a new plant for producing perchlorethylene.

The project is expected to more than double Diamond's present productive capacity of chlorine and caustic soda by the electrolytic method at Painesville. In addition, it will enable the company to abandon the traditional lime-soda process of producing caustic, which ultimately will result in making available to industrial users a substantially greater tonnage of soda ash, an essential raw material in the lime-soda method. The entire expansion program is expected to require two years to complete.

American Cyanamid Key Executive Posts to Eight

Election to new posts of several American Cyanamid Company executives was announced today by Raymond C. Gaugler, the company's president.

E. D. Powers, vice-president in charge of production, was elected to the board of directors. He succeeds H. P. Eastman, who will retire August 31.

A. J. Campbell, general manager of the industrial chemicals division, and Howard Huston, formerly assistant to the president, were elected vice-presidents, L. C. Duncan was elected assistant to the president.

Other executive changes announced were the election of J. J. Murray and G C. Walker as assistant treasurers, and J. W. King and W. B. Ward as assistant comptrollers.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Chemical Society, diamond jubilee meeting, New York, September 3-7.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

American Tung Oil Association, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., October 11-12.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 15-16.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University Law Center, New York, September 19-20.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 10-13.

International Society for the History of Pharmacy, general meeting, Salzburg, Austria, September 13-16.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 8-9, and Washington, D. C., September 14-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application, annual meeting, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., September 10.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 17-18.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 12-14.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-17.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, September 12, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

National Petroleum Assn'n To Meet September 12-14

The National Petroleum Association will hold its forty-ninth annual meeting September 12 to 14 at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

General sessions are scheduled for the afternoons of September 12 and 13. Talks slated for the twelfth are the following:—"America's Richest Resource," Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania; "Refining Mobilizes for Defense," C. E. Davis, director of refining, Petroleum Administration for Defense, and "European Refining and Middle East Oil," Gustav Egloff.

Addresses to be heard on the thirteenth are:—"Canadian Oil—1951," John R. White, executive vice-president of Imperial Oil; "The Customer Votes Every Day," Harold Brayman, public relations director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and "Military Petroleum Problems," B. B. Briggs, executive secretary of the Munitions Board petroleum committee.

"Traffic and Transportation" and "Manufacture and Standards and Tests" are among the topic highlights of the group session, to be held the morning of September 13. The American Petroleum Institute's central committee on railroad transportation will meet the morning of the eleventh, while the API lubrication meeting will meet the morning of September 12. The annual association banquet will be held the evening of the thirteenth.

Carbon Black Production Reported Equal to Needs

The total production of carbon black appears adequate except for one or two grades, the carbon black industry advisory committee and the National Production Authority agreed last week.

The industry reported that some shipments are being delayed because of a shortage of hopper cars in which carbon black is shipped. NPA told the committee it now appears likely that the industry will get the 110 new hopper cars it has requested to meet the car shortage. These cars are expected to be available by the middle of next year. In the meantime, NPA asked the industry to try to work out a method for getting fullest utilization from available cars. It was pointed out, for example, that hopper cars are frequently tied up at consumer plants for weeks.

Regarding the availability of carbon black, it was agreed that the principal supply shortages are in the grades known in the industry as SRF and thermal. The committee recommended that the Office of International Trade be asked to consider changing its present system of approving exports by grades.

As for the over-all supply and consumption of carbon black, NPA estimated that the production capacity by the end of the year will be 1,691,000,000 pounds annually and that it will reach 2,215,000,000 pounds in 1952. Consumption, including exports, was estimated at 1,690,000,000 pounds for 1951 and 1,850,000,000 pounds in 1952.

Phosphate Leases in Idaho To Go on Sale Sept. 26

Idaho phosphate lands, totaling approximately 320 acres, will be offered for phosphate leasing at two Bureau of Land Management sales to be held September 26 at 1 p.m. by the director of the bureau. The lands are located about sixteen miles northeast of Soda Springs, Idaho, in Caribou county.

One sale will involve about 120 acres of unsurveyed land and the other sale will be of 220 acres. Minimum bid is $1 an acre, and leases for the government-owned phosphate will be issued to the highest qualified bidders per acre for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the mineral leasing act.

AIC Honoring ACS

The American Institute of Chemists is presenting a scroll to the American Chemical Society on the occasion of the society's diamond jubilee, it was announced today by Lawrence H. Flett of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and president of the institute.

ADMA Section to Meet

The production and engineering section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold a meeting November 8 and 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, it has been announced by the association. Chairman of the section is Dr. J. A. Purinton, jr., of G. D. Searle & Co.

Carnegie Tech Study Sponsored by Plaskon

The sponsoring of a graduate fellowship at Carnegie Institute of Technology by Plaskon division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has been announced by M. H. Bigelow, technical director of Plaskon division.

The fellowship, which will begin this month and continue for one year, is concerned with work on the synthesis of 3.3',5,5'-tetrafluorohydrazobenzene. Samuel A. Heininger is the recipient of the fellowship and will carry out his activities under the direction of Professor Robert B. Carlin, in the Carnegie Tech chemistry department, headed by Dr. Frederick D. Rossini.

Cottonseed Meal Meeting Scheduled November 5-7

A conference to review the progress made in current feeding experiments with cottonseed meal and to discuss technical problems involved in further tests will be held November 5 to 7 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., according to a joint announcement by Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the laboratory, and A. L. Ward, director of the educational service, National Cottonseed Products Association.

While attendance is expected to include primarily the nutrition specialists and other scientists from federal and state agencies, and from industry, who are engaged in research to improve the utilization of cottonseed meal, the conference is open also to others interested in the technical aspects of cottonseed nutrition.

This conference follows a similar one held in November, 1950, at which experimental procedures for producing cottonseed meals of superior nutritive value were announced along with encouraging results from a few preliminary feeding trials with swine and poultry. Since then, twenty-five tons of the improved meals have been produced and fed with results which will be reviewed and analyzed at the 1951 conference.

Persons desiring to attend the conference should contact Dr. Fisher at 2100 Robert E. Lee boulevard, New Orleans 19, advising whether or not hotel reservations are desired.

Waksman Sets Up Fund For Microbiology Studies

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, director of the Rutgers University Institute of Microbiology, and codiscoverer of streptomycin, has established a foundation to give financial aid for the study of microbiology in all parts of the free world. Interests of the foundation, according to Dr. Waksman, will range from establishment and support of professorships and fellowships to the granting of funds for publication of technical papers and books, sponsoring of scientific meetings and assisting in development of microbiological discoveries and processes.

Dr. Waksman has transferred to the foundation half of his remaining royalty rights in streptomycin, neomycin and other antibiotics, reducing his share to 5 percent. At current production and prices the 5 percent Dr. Waksman has given the foundation will yield approximately $40,000 annually.

Distribution Conference In Boston October 15-16

The twenty-third Boston Conference on Distribution will be held October 15 and 16 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass. Among the speakers scheduled to address the meeting are Premier J. R. Smallwood, of Newfoundland; Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and Nelson A. Miller, head of the office of civilian requirements of the National Production Authority.

NMFA Reslates Meeting

The National Mineral Feeds Association, which was previously scheduled to hold its convention September 18 and 19 at the Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., has been compelled because of hotel reservation difficulties to move up its meeting one day. The association will hold its convention September 17 and 18 at the Bismarck.

World Chemical Conclave Gets Under Way Sept. 3

A two-week World Chemical Conclave will get under way in New York on September 3. The gathering, which is expected to attract 18,000 chemists and chemical engineers from forty-two countries, is actually an overall title encompassing consecutive meetings of three organizations—the American Chemical Society, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The ACS diamond jubilee meeting will be held September 3 to 7 in New York. The sixteenth conference of the International Union will be held September 8 and 9 in New York and September 14 and 15 in Washington, D. C. The twelfth International Congress will take place September 10 to 13 in New York.

President Truman has been invited to speak at the ACS diamond jubilee banquet September 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Dr. C. E. K. Mees, of the Eastman Kodak Company, will make a banquet address entitled "The View Ahead in Chemistry." Dr. Charles A. Thomas, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company and chairman of the ACS board, will be toastmaster.

Priestley Medal Address

At a general meeting of the society on the night of September 3, Dr. E. J. Crane, editor of ACS *Chemical Abstracts*, will make the Priestley Medal address. Technical sessions will begin the morning of the fourth, and will take the form of symposia sponsored by society's twenty scientific and technical divisions.

More than 700 papers will be presented at a total of 80 symposia, which will be held in nine hotels—the Statler, the New Yorker, the Waldorf-Astoria, the Commodore, the Biltmore, the Roosevelt, the McAlpin, the Martinique, and the Governor Clinton. The Statler will be the general headquarters for the ACS jubilee meeting, and also for the two international meetings to follow.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which meets every two years in one of its thirty-two member countries to set uniform chemical standards for scientists in such fields as atomic weights, nomenclature, toxicology and industrial hygiene, and radioactivity, will get the New York sessions of its sixteenth conference under way on the eighth. The United States is represented in the Union by the National Research Council through its division of chemistry and chemical technology.

A total of 971 papers will be presented at the twelfth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which starts September 10. The Congress meets every fourth year in the country in which the Union is convening that year. The last Congress met in London in 1947.

Dr. Conant to Speak

Principal social event of the Congress will be a banquet the evening of September 12 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, with Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University and honorary chairman of the Congress, as the main speaker.

International Union delegates will go to Washington the night of September 13 to participate in the fiftieth anniversary of the National Bureau of Standards. The Union will meet the mornings of the fourteenth and fifteenth at the National Academy of Sciences auditorium.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, who has resigned as Bureau of Standards director, effective September 30; Dr. Hugo R. Krupt, president of the Union, and several US government officials will speak at a joint banquet of the bureau and the Union to be held at the Statler hotel, Washington, on the evening of the fourteenth under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Academy, will be toastmaster.

Equipment Sales Engineers Organize New Association

A group of sales engineers in the chemical equipment field, who have been meeting informally in New York since December, have organized the Chemical Equipment Sales Engineers Association. President of the new group is Kenneth S. Valentine, of Patterson Foundry & Machine Company. J. Robert Powers, of Baker-Perkins Company, and Laurence T. Johnson, of Brown Fintube Company, are vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Membership at present is limited to qualified sales engineers in the New York district. Luncheon meetings are held each month at the Chemists' Club for informal discussion of current problems or for talks by guest speakers.

READY YOUR "COLD" PRODUCTS FOR WINTER "CALLS"

Now's the time to get your "cold" formulations in shape to go into action this Winter. To assist you in this task, Merck offers a complete line of medicinal chemicals of outstanding purity, uniformity, and dependability.

Analgesics and Antipyretics

Acetanilid U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid U.S.P.
Aminopyrine U.S.P.
Chloroform U.S.P.
Quinine Alkaloid and Salts

Antacids

Aluminum Hydroxide U.S.P. IX
Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P.
Magnesium Hydroxide N.F.
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P.

Antibacterials

Sulfanilamide U.S.P. Sulfapyridine U.S.P. Sulfathiazole U.S.P.

Antibiotics

Crystalline Penicillin G Sodium
Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate
Streptomycin Calcium Chloride Complex

Antihistamine

Pyrilamine Maleate

Bronchodilators and Antispasmodics

Atropine Sulfate
Theophylline Ethylenediamine

Expectorants

Ammonium Carbonate U.S.P.
Ammonium Citrate Dibasic
Ammonium Chloride U.S.P.
Creosote Carbonate
Potassium Iodide
Terpin Hydrate N.F.

Sedatives

Ammonium Bromide N.F.
Phenobarbital
Phenobarbital Sodium
Potassium Bromide U.S.P.
Sodium Bromide U.S.P.

Stimulants

Caffeine U.S.P. Hydrous; Anhydrous
Caffeine Citrated U.S.P.

Vasoconstrictors

Ephedrine Alkaloid Hydrous U.S.P. Ephedrine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Ephedrine Sulfate U.S.P.

MEDICINAL CHEMICALS MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms. lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide tech. tbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, f.i.e. cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls, same basis. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, White).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.83 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Acid, cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 - 11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Castor oil, split, dms. lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cassello, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½ 99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .1925- .2050
double dist., dms lb. .2075- .2200
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .1450- .1575
double dist., dms lb. .1475- .1625
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - 53
245° C to 296° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb 29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .31 - —
Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila. lb. .084 - —
tanks (Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .78 —
J bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .23¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3363- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.36 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 17.85
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .1780- .1830
water white, dms lb. .2080- .2130
Maleic, annydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works. lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms. lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 - 31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 - 38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted lb. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .18¾- .20
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms. lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72% cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .06 - .06¼
i.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
lots, dms lb. .31 - .37
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., i.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .35 - —
i.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ -
i.c.l., works lb. .92¾ - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .16 - .17¼
single dist., dms lb. .15½ - .16¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .15¾ - .17
single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼ - .16½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .19¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be cnys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .13¾ - .15
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.68 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs lb. .53 - .56
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. allg lb. .74 - —

Acid, toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.97 - 1.99
powd., bbls lb. 2.01 - 2.03
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - —
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., i.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l. frt. allg E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. allg, E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38¼ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. allg lb. .29¾ - .30¾
i.c.l., frt. allg lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. allg lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. allg lb. .19¼ - —
i.c.l., frt. allg lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. allg lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. allg. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
i.c.l., dlvd., frt. allg lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. allg lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. allg. lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. allg lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. allg lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .75 - .93
smaller lots lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
i.c.l., same basis gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.11 - 18.15¼
i.c.l., same basis gal. 18.15 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.99 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05¼
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.08 - 19.12¼
i.c.l., same basis gal. 19.12 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.96 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-(sobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½ - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l. works. frt. allg lb. 1.10 - —
i.c.l. works, frt. allg lb. 1.30 - —

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
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BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

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Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms. works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms. 100 lb lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works ..... gal 37 75 - —
2% dms works ..... gal 7 75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .17½ - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb .25½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .35 - .60
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt alld ..... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt alld. lb 45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% cbs. dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l. works frt equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol nots ..... kilo 350.00 - —
Acetate nots ..... kilo 350 00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33

Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l. works lb. .03½ - .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works ..... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride (ech anhyd bbls, c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½ - —
c.l. works lb .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb .17 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10.000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10.000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots frt alld. lb .13 - .19
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .86
unclassined dms. frt alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt alld lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms ..... lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms ..... lb. .97½ - —
standard dms ..... lb. .68½ - —
rubner comp dms ..... lb. .58½ - —
unpolished standard, dms ..... lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
tree ogs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms ..... lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 ..... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb 16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal gray bgs. c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8 65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80 00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate USP dms kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt., alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, cbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾ - .19¼
Bromide, gran., NF bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton. 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 265.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots ..... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

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Amyl butyrate dms.....lb. .93 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF ens., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
c.l. works frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms frt alld.....lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Czech, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, b.s.....lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works.lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt, alld.....lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, idaho.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64% ogs., frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works...lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- .52
solution, coys.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 - 100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
root, bls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt.....lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, ams.....lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, es.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 279.50 - —
4 , c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 10.75 - 13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units.....vial. .80 - —
50,000 units.....vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)
Barberry, root, bark, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works.....ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.30 - 10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald...lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines..ton. 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs mines ton 20.00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves, see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots,.....ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots..ton. 57.00 - —
Bentonite, Italian, white, low gel., bgs., l.c.l., works..ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock..10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms. c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit...lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district.....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district.....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N Y.....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., ens., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., ens, dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech, cbys., c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, ens.....lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, ens.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 - 10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, ens.....lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, ens.....lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb 5.00 - —

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon

Betanaphthylamine, tech. bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms. works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25 -
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works..lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst bots.....gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots.....lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst, dms.....lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms.....lb 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms...lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Borneol, ens.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
ens., l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- .23¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

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3,4-Dichlorobenzoyl Chloride

H

Ortho-Chlorobenzaldehyde
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Ortho-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzotrichloride
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zoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Black, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
nigh modulus bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing ngs., c.l., works lb. 04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb 08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. 11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black indian hemp root bls lb .50 - .58
Blanc fixe dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N.C., & of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate trihasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 93½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —

Borax, tech, cryst., 93½%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, ogs., c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15¼
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate reid, dms l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb. 5.00 - 5.23
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, crys., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
mucilage, bleached bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 3.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS

PHOSPHORUS

DISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE

SPECIFY V-C CHEMICALS

SODIUM METASILICATE

LIQUID SODIUM SILICATES

NICOTINE

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE

OTHER NEW ORGANIC PHOSPHATE CHEMICALS—on a pilot plant basis—will be announced from time to time

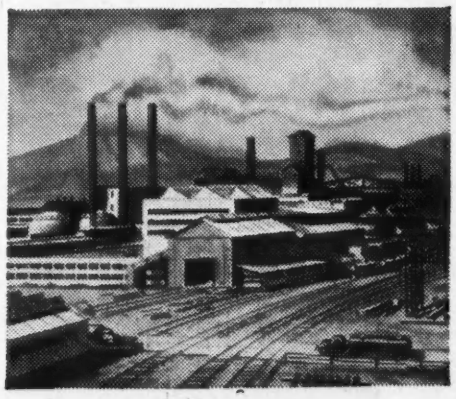
V-C CHEMICALS ®

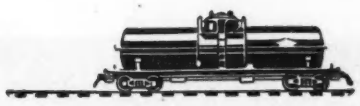
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemicals Division: 401 East Main St., Richmond 8, Virginia

Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 .69.00
USP, gran., bbls .....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms....lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms, ton lots or less..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars cb. 4.32 —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more works lb. .40 —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ...lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs 7.25 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .66 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .66½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs.....lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls .... lb .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs.....lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs.....lb 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls .... gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .12½- .12¾
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .10½- .11¼
NF, cbys .....lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works .... lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached bold, fancy, cs..lb. No prices
medium, cs., futures.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemalan, cs. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.70 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta 10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can..per can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns..lb. .85 - —
Carotene crytsals, technical, feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrade bark, bulk.....lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lots same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls...lb. .13 - .13½
longstick .....lb. .18 - .19
shortstick, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls .....lb. .13½- .14
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls .....lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls .....lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs .....lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, pods .....lb 30 35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.230.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.25 - —

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Hardwood

Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works .....lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Indian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs.. works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works .....ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .50 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots works lb 26½ 32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .30
Bone see (Black, bone)
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
t.c.l., works .....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works .....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
t.c.l., works .....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.46.00 - —





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DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

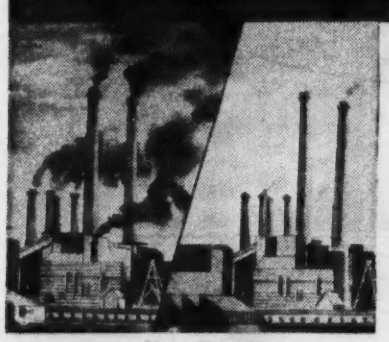
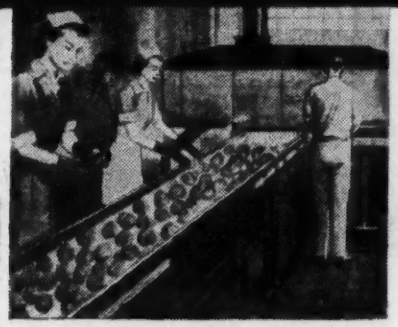
Charcoal, Pinewood—Cream of Tartar

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
c.l., works ton 40.00 - 50.00
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l. works South ton 40.00 - 50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30.00 - —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
China clay dom. dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%. 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 - 14.00
bulk c.l works ton 9.50 - 10.00
99 75%. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk. c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton 16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19.00 - 40.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45.00 - 60.00
Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T. NF bbls., works lb. .73 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ -
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb. 17.50 - 18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb. 36.00 - 37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb. 40.00 - 50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 - 76.00
Chlorophyl, water-soluble, not fixed, 4% tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb. 11.50 - 13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb. 50.00 - 55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - 10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - 10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.58
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots. lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, dlvd. E. bgs. lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .37½ - —
Cinchophen NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.03
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.88
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bis. lb. .26½ - .27
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Civet, artificial, bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .58 - .59
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .80 - .85
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .28 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15½ - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms. lb. .51¾ - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls. lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .67 - —
Codeine, NF cns., 100 ozs. oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls. lb. .18 - .22
Blue, root, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz. 74.50 - 85.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .46 - .52
Seed, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls. lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate, cns. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic, lb. .24½ - .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst. bbls. works, lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½ - .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - 15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. lb. .1615 - .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 182.50 - —
Pacific ports ton 177.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot lb. .10½ - .10¾
futures lb. .09¾ - .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 69.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - 1.00
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .34½ -
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .33 - —

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

D-40
is more than a detergent

The detergent base of many industrial and household cleaning compounds, Oronite D-40 has dozens of other uses. Its versatility and high quality are characteristic of the chemicals made by Oronite—a dependable source of basic ingredients for better products.

THREE TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL USES OF ORONITE D-40:

1 SMOG REDUCTION

Use of D-40 in smog control systems, removes hydrocarbons from stack gasses and prevents the formation of undesirable emulsions in the "scrubbing" solution. In actual practice this process has reduced exhaust smoke by as much as 90%, which offers a potential control of smog conditions in industrial areas.

2 AGRICULTURE

In addition to its value in washing many fruits and vegetables, Oronite D-40 is a tremendous aid in peeling these foods during canning and packing operations. Two distinct advantages are obtained; 1) immersion time and the concentration of alkali can be reduced and 2) the fruits and vegetables retain better color.

3 CEMENT

The use of Oronite D-40 in the production of cement products, such as building blocks, provides many distinct advantages. The texture of the finished product is improved, water requirements reduced, plasticity and workability are better and "stripping" from molds or forms is facilitated. In addition, the abrasive wear on mixing equipment is greatly reduced. All these contributions help cut production costs.

Be sure to attend the ACS Diamond Jubilee and the WORLD CHEMICAL CONCLAVE
September 3 to 15, 1951 • New York City, New York

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

NOTICE
Some of the following are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-60
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Polybutenes
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho Xylene
Para Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst

If you want more detailed information about D-40 or other Oronite Surface Active Agents, just write us and we'll be glad to send it to you.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 SANSOME ST. SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. — STANDARD OIL BLDG. LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. — 600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS, TEXAS

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 .32
Carbonate, NF bots, cbys lb. 2.80 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Iranian, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works, lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works lb. .35¾- —
Cyclonexanone tech., dms., c.l., lb. .28½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 .31
tanks, works lb. .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .58
DDD tech. anhe grd. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock 14½% P paper bgs. works ton 50.00 —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.57 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.72 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.42 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.57 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.31 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860 - .0910
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 —
tech. bots, works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l ex whse ton. 90.00 —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —

Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, 6b. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.50 (- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin dms lb. .48 —
Diethylenegiycol dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 —
l.c.l. works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 -210.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 -230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 -12.50
powd., bots oz. 25.00 30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .36½- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 —

Creosote—Dimethyl Sulphate

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 55 —
tanks, works lb 51 —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate dms., c.l., works lb. 78¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. 79¾- —
tanks, works lb. 77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb 15 —
l.c.l. works lb 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works basis 100% lb .32 —
Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniline dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms. ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 23, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

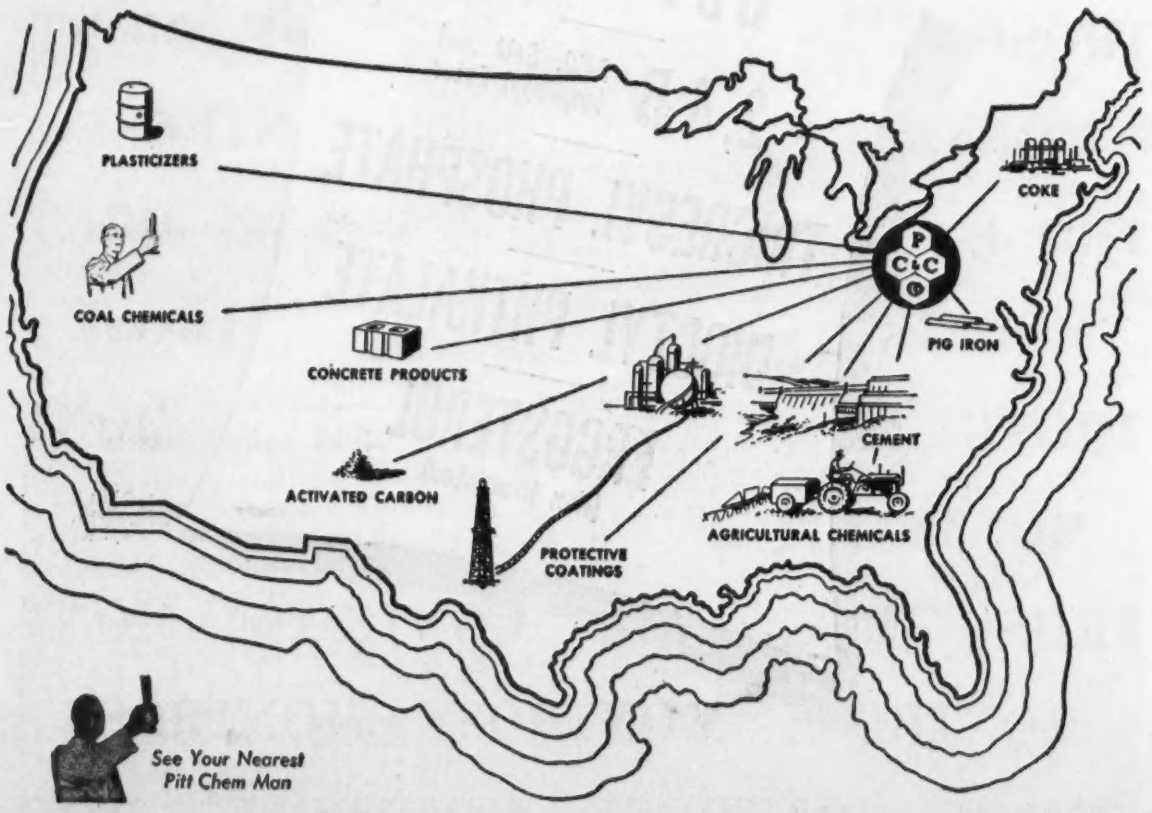
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 3B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
150% lb. 1.46 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
863 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .70 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.37 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.69 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-30 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Serving the Nation
with Basic Products for
INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE



W&D 3479

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO. GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

OFFICES: New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Tulsa • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc ... lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra ... lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc ... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ... lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ... lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.31 - 1.34
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid ... lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls ... lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .28 - .40
Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs ... lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles ... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs ... oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs ... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 (lbs., 1 withdrawal) 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst ... kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined, futures ... lb. 7.25 - —
Eserine, bots. ... oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ... oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots ... oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald ... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., divd. ... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E ... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd ... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., divd ... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, divd ... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots ... lb 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ... bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals ... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .18½- .20¼
NF, dms. frt. alld ... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd ... lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., divd ... lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ... lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, divd ... lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms ... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. ... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ... lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works ... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works ... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works ... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ... lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works ... lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works, lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline, dms. frt. alld ... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l ... lb. .15 - —
tanks ... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
tanks ... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work ... lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .75 - .93
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies ... lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies ... lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd ... lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld, E ... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ... lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ... lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms ... lb. .41 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss ... lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots ... oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more ... lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls ... lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ... ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ... ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ... ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. ... lb. .18 - .18½
light, bgs. ... lb. .12½- .13
French, bgs ... lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs ... lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ... lb. .18 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ... lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .07 - .07½
Syrian, bgs ... lb. .07 - .07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap colored, cs., works ... lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works ... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls ... gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein bgs., Balto area ... ton. 125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ... ton. 120.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works ... lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works ... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ... lb. .0420- .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works ... lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls ... lb. .55 - .63

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By keeping pace—carload by carload—with industry's growing demands for newer and better metallic soaps, today we are in a better position to serve you than ever before. Our research laboratories are constantly improving stearates, and developing them to meet new industrial needs. Our modern volume production assures you of an ample supply of such widely used stearates as:

ALUMINUM STEARATES
for the manufacture of lubricating greases, waterproofing compounds, wax-coating compositions and other applications where soap-hydrocarbon systems are required.

CALCIUM STEARATES
for countless industrial jobs, from lubrication to waterproofing.

MAGNESIUM STEARATE
the dry lubricant of choice for tabletting and molding operations, and often used as a bulking and covering agent in cosmetic powders.

SODIUM STEARATES
employed in detergent dental powders, shampoos, cosmetic products and as a gelling agent for stick colognes, etc.

ZINC STEARATES
used in the manufacture of varnishes, plastics, lacquers, paints and cosmetic preparations.

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Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

Fuller's Earth—Lead Tallate

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton 37.20 - —
spent, nuik, Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l ton 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .24 - .25
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.05
standard, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 3.05
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .32 - .33
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .46 - .46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .408 - —
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs, futures lb. 13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd. bxs lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo bots oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09
crystalline, 85-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works. lb. .05¾- .06½
house lb. .06¾- .07½
white choice lb. .09½- .09¾
yellow lb. .06½- .07¾
Green, brilliant, thiofavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Green, chrome, CP, color content, 11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.); El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots, chys lb 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .42 - .48
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ - 19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - 33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .19 - —
wood-rosin type, dms, c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .19 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .25
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.15
Ghatti, No 2, bgs lb 31 - 37
No 3, bgs lb 31 - 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½ - .32¾
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .40 - .41
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs lb 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs lb 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb 06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald ton. 16.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 -56.00
small quantities lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .75 - .95
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls, l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .28 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 17.00 - —
works lb. 16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 - —
works lb 18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo. 100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo. 110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms., frt. equald lb. .73 - .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 8.30 - 9.10
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb. .28 - 28½
Indol CP bots lb. 17.50 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl. USP bots., jars lb 2.55 - 2.70
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 8.15 -12.00
Beta, cans lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.75 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.00 Nom.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28 bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, chys lb. .16 - —
dms lb .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran, dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate NF dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.68 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms, frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate gran, dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb 78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Iron stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran, dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms, works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .10 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla., Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton. 95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

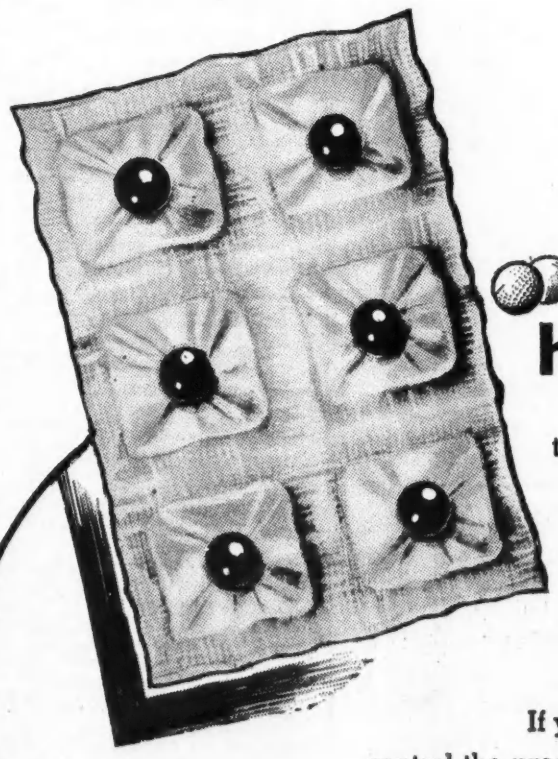
L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1750 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls ship't lb. .09¾- .10
Turkish bls. lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.62 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —

Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.

Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- .21½
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .55 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21 - —

Some thoughts on GOLF *and Pharmaceutical Manufacture*



How much good golf and good pharmaceutical manufacture are alike!

I remember a lot of years ago when I was first taking some lessons in golf, the "pro" kept insisting that good control of the club made for good follow-through.... Of late years I've remembered that more than once.

Here, at Strong Cobb, when it comes to control we've always kept our eye on the ball... an average of 23 different holes for each product as it goes over the course. And then one day we realized we were stopping just short of the last hole... the plastic package! If you don't control the package, you don't thoroughly control the product, and then you're in the rough!

So we started the Seal-Crimp operation. And that involved more control because Strong Cobb doesn't just make seal-crimp packages... it runs a number of controls on them too! Controls for packaging materials specifications, simulated climatic conditions, seal control, tablet erosion, and so on. And that's like good golf—good control from laboratory to finished Seal-Crimp package... to the last flag on the course....

Yours for better control in golf, pharmaceutical manufacture, and Seal-Crimp packaging.

PRESIDENT

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

Originators and Developers of the
AMPIN®
for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Lead, White—Melamine

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ .23¼
basic sulphate, ogs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel bls lb. .20 - .23
Leucine dextro-laevo dms. works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.00 - —
Lime, chem. (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Longview, Ark. ton.10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton.13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Longview Ala ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.12.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Inland Mich ton 9.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Carey, Ohio. ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 50-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms lb. 7.35 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.60.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.56.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.00 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.03 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .63
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.18 - 1.20
West Indian, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Madder Dutch bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. .80 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Manganese borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark S. Africa, 30% tan nin, c.l., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls lb. .28 - .28½
French, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls lb. .26 - .27
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —

You always get Superior Quality Constant Uniformity with B&A AMMONIUM SULFATE (PURIFIED)

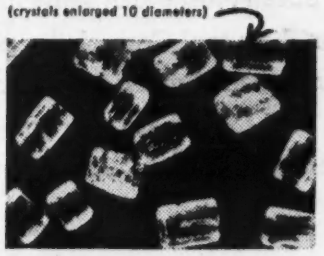
✓ Continuous quality control insures material extremely low in undesirable heavy metals.

✓ Available as free-flowing uniform crystals for exacting process use.

✓ Particularly suited to the manufacture of foods and medicinals.

EXTREMELY LOW IN Pb, Fe, As, Cl, nonvolatile, etc. Compare!

Available as uniform granular crystals. (crystals enlarged 10 diameters)



FOR:

1 Fermentation processes in manufacture of food products and medicinals

2 Processing blood plasma

3 Treatment of catgut for surgical sutures

PRODUCED IN UNIFORM, free-flowing crystal form from specially selected pure raw materials, B&A purified Ammonium Sulfate constantly assays over 99% minimum $(NH_4)_2SO_4$.

LONG PREFERRED BY manufacturers of food and medicinal products for its superior high quality and uniformity, and low heavy metals content, B&A Ammonium Sulfate is now widely used in the production of medicinals important to public health and national defense.

SUPPLYING TONNAGE quantities of this high purity product is a natural development of Baker & Adamson's 69 years' experience in producing analytical reagents of "decimal point" purity.

FOR Ammonium Sulfate of *superior high quality* and *constant uniformity* . . . to meet the most exacting requirements . . . always specify B&A.

READY FOR DELIVERY stocks are carried at B&A's own distributing stations from coast-to-coast. Any office listed below can handle your order promptly.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*
GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore* • Birmingham* • Boston • Bridgeport* • Buffalo* Charlotte* • Chicago* • Cleveland* • Denver* • Detroit* • Greenville (Miss.) • Houston* Jacksonville • Kalamazoo • Los Angeles* • Minneapolis • New York* • Philadelphia* Pittsburgh* • Providence* • St. Louis* • San Francisco* • Seattle • Yakima (Wash.)
In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*
SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882
* Complete stocks are carried here.

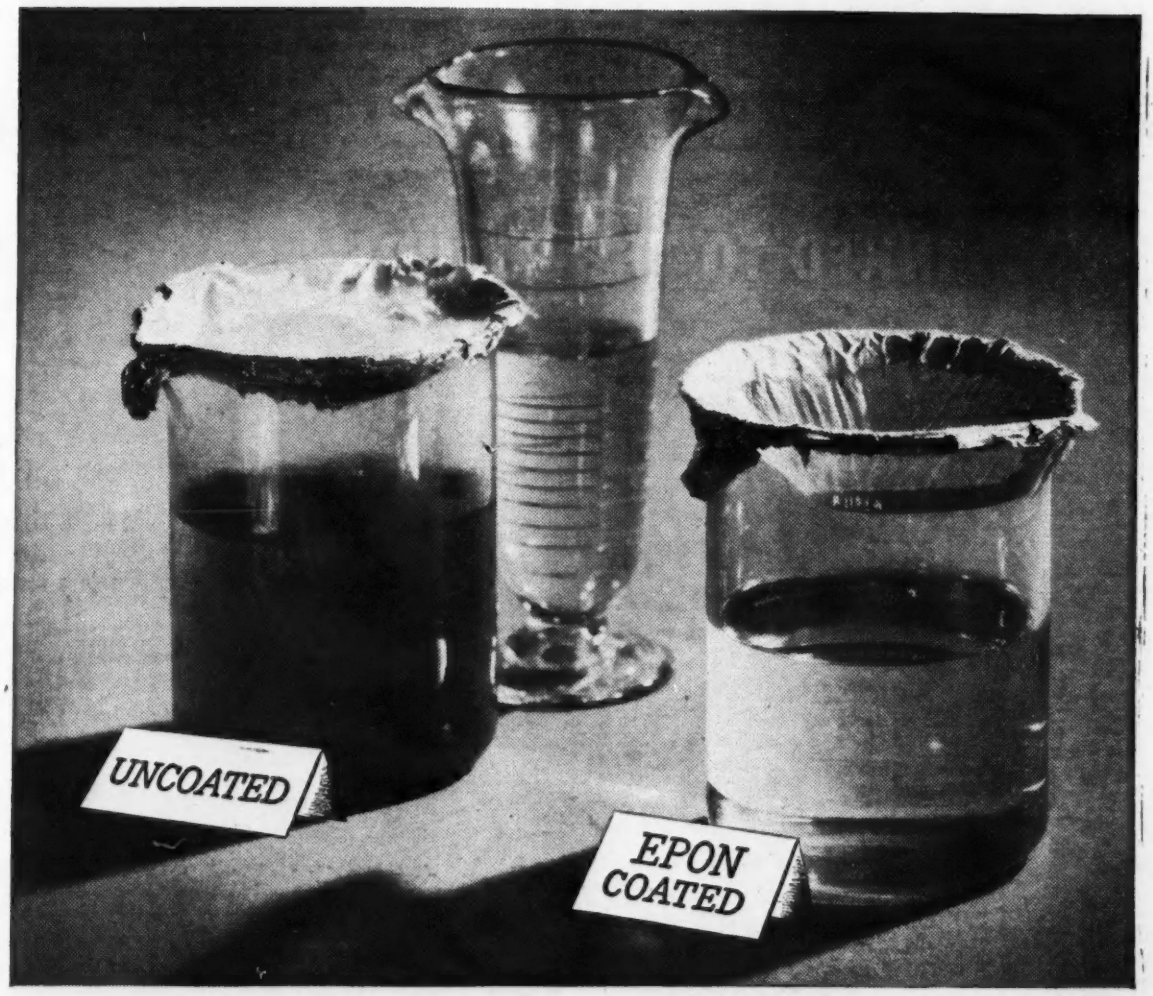
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .08 - .08½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots.....lb.10.60 -11.00
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.09 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .54 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.28 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .93 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E..gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - 2.53
extra, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works....lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .32½- —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - 12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots....lb.35.00 - 45.00

Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.53 - 6.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.53 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans...lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld., E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld., E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld., E lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld., E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld., E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss. R., ¼c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .36 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .25 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works..lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks..gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo, powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt alld., or dlvd. E..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. 29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. 30¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .83 - —

Menadione—Musk, Synthetic, Ambrette

Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, cms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- .38
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns.....oz 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns.....lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .62 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls.....lb. .21 .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.85 - —



Why Hot Caustic
can't destroy EPON® RESIN finishes!

Thousands of surface finish manufacturers all over the country saw this test . . . and were amazed!

The Set-Up. On the left beaker: a standard aluminum foil. On the right beaker: more of the same aluminum foil, but with its underside coated with an Epon resin enamel. In both beakers: an indicator liquid. Poured on each sheet of foil: hot 20% caustic solution.

The Result. On the left: the caustic eats through the aluminum foil in 12 seconds. On the right: the foil dissolves here, too, but the Epon coating is unaffected. The caustic remains suspended indefinitely *by the Epon film alone!*

The Reason. Epon resins are an entirely new class of polymer—with *an ether linkage* instead of the usual ester bond. Epon has unparalleled resistance to detergents, caustics, many acids and stain-producing agents. And . . . Epon's inertness is backed up by outstanding flexibility and toughness.

• • •

The demand for Epon resins is ahead of present production. Increased capacity is on the way. Now is the time to develop formulations based on these new resins. Experimental quantities may be obtained for evaluation.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark
IN CANADA: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Musk, Synthetic, Ketone—Oil, Fishliver, Crude

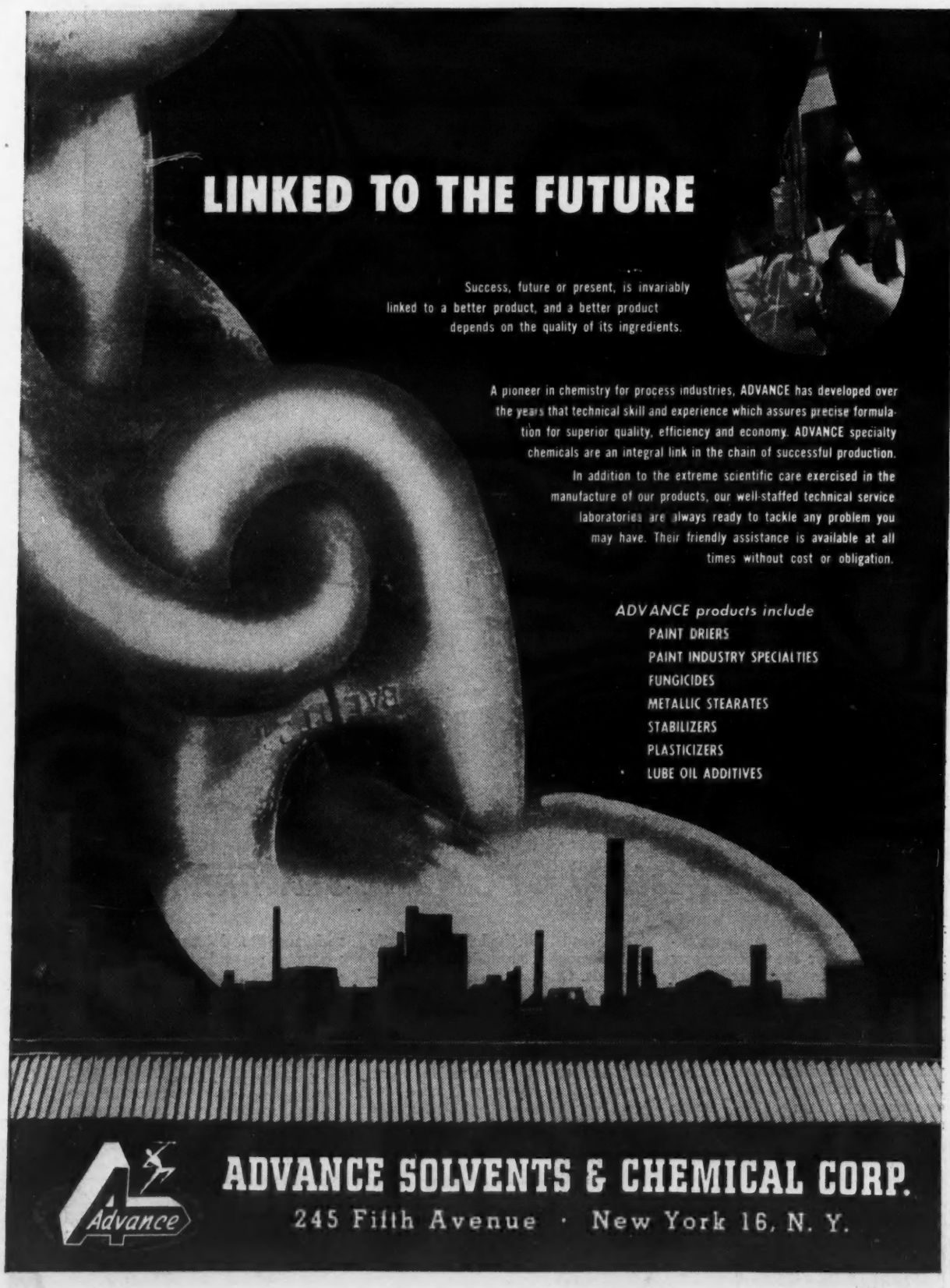
Musk, synthetic, ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12 - —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.82.00 -85.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton.50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78° dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0780
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Naphthalene, dom., refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Nickel cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs. lb. .52 - .53
splits, bgs lb. .51 - .52
West Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Nux vomica, pls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms. lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .16¾ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.40 - —
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 3.80 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.45 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, Bignoloe wood)
Bone, dms, works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .30 - .69
white, dms. lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.25 -12.15
rectified, cns. lb. 9.20 -14.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.05 - 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3350- —
l.c.l. lb. .3600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3810- —
l.c.l. lb. .3860- —
tanks lb. .3685- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3710- —
l.c.l. lb. .3760- —
tanks lb. .3585- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4500- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .33 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3325- —
l.c.l. lb. .3375- —
tanks lb. .3225- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3475- —
l.c.l. lb. .3525- —
tanks lb. .3375- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3300- —
l.c.l. lb. .3350- —
tanks lb. .3200- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
Celeryseed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Java, true, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .15 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots lb.25.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .16½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅝ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refined, dms lb. .2175- —
tanks lb. .1980- —
Costus, bots oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .15½ Nom.
tanks, Texas lb. .15¼ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
70-75%, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .13½- —


LINKED TO THE FUTURE
Success, future or present, is invariably linked to a better product, and a better product depends on the quality of its ingredients.
A pioneer in chemistry for process industries, ADVANCE has developed over the years that technical skill and experience which assures precise formulation for superior quality, efficiency and economy. ADVANCE specialty chemicals are an integral link in the chain of successful production.
In addition to the extreme scientific care exercised in the manufacture of our products, our well-staffed technical service laboratories are always ready to tackle any problem you may have. Their friendly assistance is available at all times without cost or obligation.
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Linden 2-4466 LINDEN, N. J.

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Competitive in Price ....!
Superior in Quality and Service!

Oil, Fishliver, Prime—Orris Root

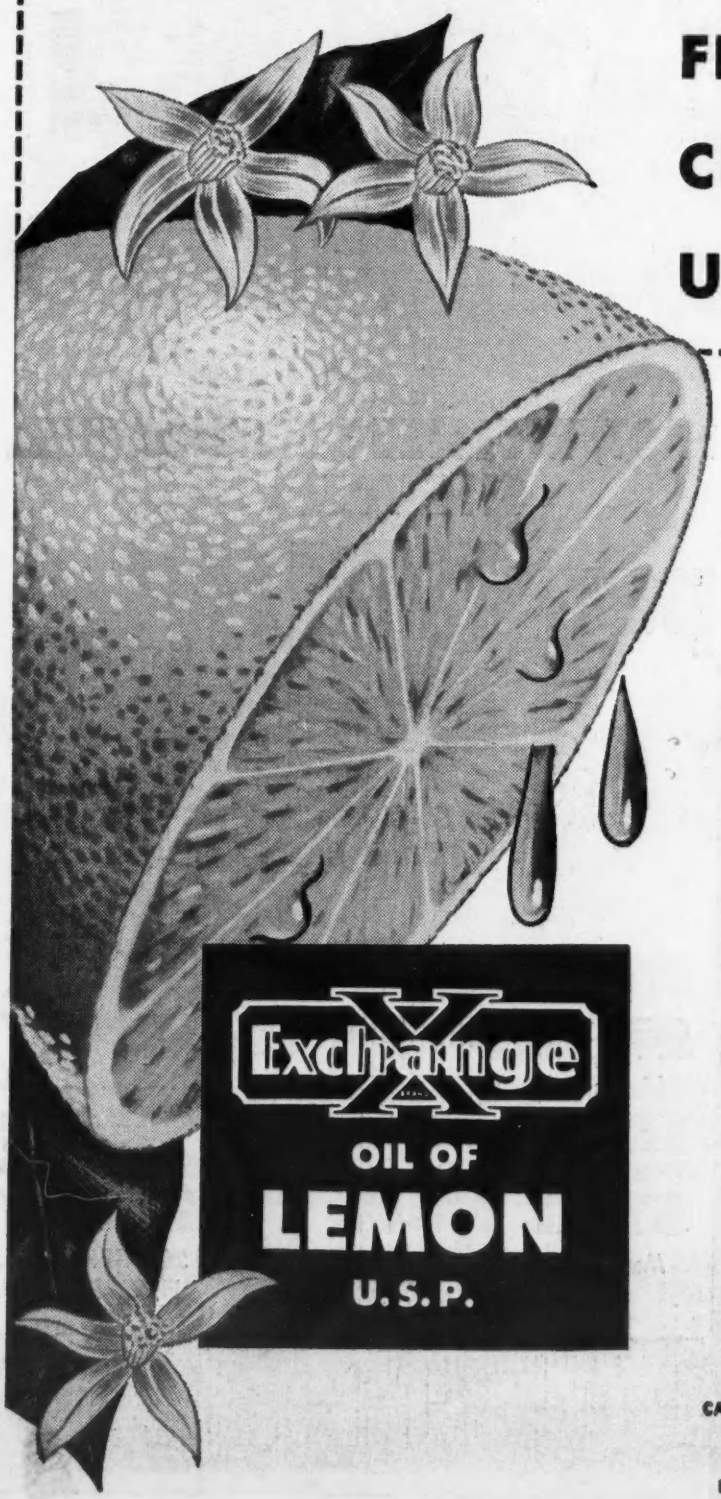
Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic pure, bots.....oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, cms.....lb .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb 65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 7.10
36-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., cms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.45 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns..lb. 4.55 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 8.00 - 8.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless, bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.....lb. .1580- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1640- .1690
tankcars.....lb. .1480- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1510- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .10 - —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1680- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1780- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1580- —
tanks.....lb. .1420- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms.....lb. .26 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms.....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Oil, ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .27½- .28½
tankcars.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid..gal. 2.50 - 2.70
foots, dms.....lb. .17¼- .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.14.50 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.....lb. .16 - —
refined, dms.....lb. .23 - —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns..lb. 4.55 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Oil, pine, dest. dist., dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .24½ Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.13.00 -16.75
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.....lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1680- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1780- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1580- —
tanks.....lb. .1420- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills...lb. .16 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.....lb. .07 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2023- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2073- .2123
tanks.....lb. .1923- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1926- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1973- .2023
tanks.....lb. .1823- —
salad, dms.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks.....lb. .19¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars.....lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars.....lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, dms.....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0545- —
whse.....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works.....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South..gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. .....gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .36½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
tanks.....lb. .34¼- —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis.....gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis .gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots.....lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .14½- .15
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works...ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Iowa, and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kegs....lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .19
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .24

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity.*

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.
Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.31	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Orthochloroaniline dms. 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.75	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, d m s., works	lb.	1.18	—
Orthochloroparanitroaniln, d m s., dlvd	lb.	.80	—
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	.31½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	.32½
Orthocresol pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.198	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201	—
ret. dms. c.l. same basis	lb.	.195	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	—
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.178	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroaniline dms	lb.	.80	.85
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works	lb.	.94	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20	.44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb.	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28	5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots	lb.	5.75	6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots.	lb.	2.50	3.00
Parthenol bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs.	lb.	5.75	8.00
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.	lb.	.26	.30
Czech. bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Para-anisidin dms., works	lb.	.83	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.93	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss.	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34	1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	.31½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	.32½
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
Methylether, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.53	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06	—
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0770	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0805	—

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.16½	—
works	lb.	.14½	—
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.	lb.	.18	—
works	lb.	.15½	—
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.19	—
works	lb.	.16½	—
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.21	—
works	lb.	.18½	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.14½	—
works	lb.	.12½	—
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.16	—
works	lb.	.13½	—
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.17	—
works	lb.	.14½	—
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.19	—
works	lb.	.16¼	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.19	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.19¾	—
1,000 lbs.	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	.36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.48½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.21	.22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works	lb.	2.30	2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½	—
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
flake, frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
ground, bxs.	lb.	.40	.48
powder, bxs.	lb.	.43	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	67.00	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd, bbls.	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	—
Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.80	—
Aug. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.79	1.80
Aug.-Sept. shipment, bgs.	lb.	1.78	—
Oct. delivery	lb.	1.79	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Japanese hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
birdseyes, bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
Louisiana longs, bgs.	lb.	.26½	.27
Pepper, red, Mississipi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	.31
Nigerian, caps, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
White, bgs.	lb.	2.80	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb.	80	90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, ref'y.	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.03⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.04⅜	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.03⅞	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07⅛	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, ref'y.	lb.	.06¼	—

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- LEMON
- LEMONGRASS
- ORIGANUM
- PATCHOULY
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- PINE NEEDLES
- ROSE BULGARIAN
- SAGE
- THYME
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Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

Petrolatum, USP, Snow—Phthalic Anhydride

Petrolatum, USP, snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾ -	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½ -	
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05½ -	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼ -	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04½ -	—
Petroleum crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.06	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal	.36 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
ems., c.l., Group 3	gal	.36 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44 -	—
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal	.57 -	—
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 -	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00 -	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	2.31 -	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45 -	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925 -	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085 -	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125 -	—
N. Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375 -	.08750
range	gal.	.09125 -	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105 -	—
No 2	gal.	.1025 -	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025 -	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.167 -	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N Y refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125 -	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125 -	.12625
Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875 -	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½ -	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½ -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½ -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.18½ -	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D C	gal.	.19½ -	—
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875 -	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½ -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16 -	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½ -	—
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
Petroleum, naphtha, high solvency, 340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½ -	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½ -	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 345-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147 -	—
Portland Ore	gal	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½ -	—
Newark	gal.	.18½ -	—
New York	gal.	.18½ -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875 -	—
tanks	gal.	.1225 -	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375 -	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½ -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850 -	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675 -	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½ -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼ -	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾ -	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½ -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾ -	—
USP synthetic dms. c.l. same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	—
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 -	1.17
Phenothiazin NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40 -	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00 -	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works, lb lots	lb	1.25 -	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30 -	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00 -	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60 -	—
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00 -	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½ -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50 -	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85 -	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75	—
CP bots, works	lb	5.12	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb	2.00	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms. works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb	.27½ -	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock Curacao Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		5.00 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		6.00 -	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		7.00 -	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton.		4.92 -	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.28 -	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton.		5.83 -	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton.		6.45 -	—
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton.		7.21 -	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.39 -	.40
Yellow cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms. c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	.17
Pentasulphide, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28 -	.29
dms export	lb	33⅛	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	.18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼ -	.20

Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.

INDUSTRIAL USERS
know there's never a question about UNIFORMITY with Esso Petroleum Solvents. Exacting modern refining methods give Esso Solvents closely controlled uniformity for better processing.

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. **Uniformity** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
2. **Economy** — A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.
3. **Controlled evaporation** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
4. **Solvency** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.
5. **Modern handling methods** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.
6. **Multi-storage availability** — Water terminals in industrial centers.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

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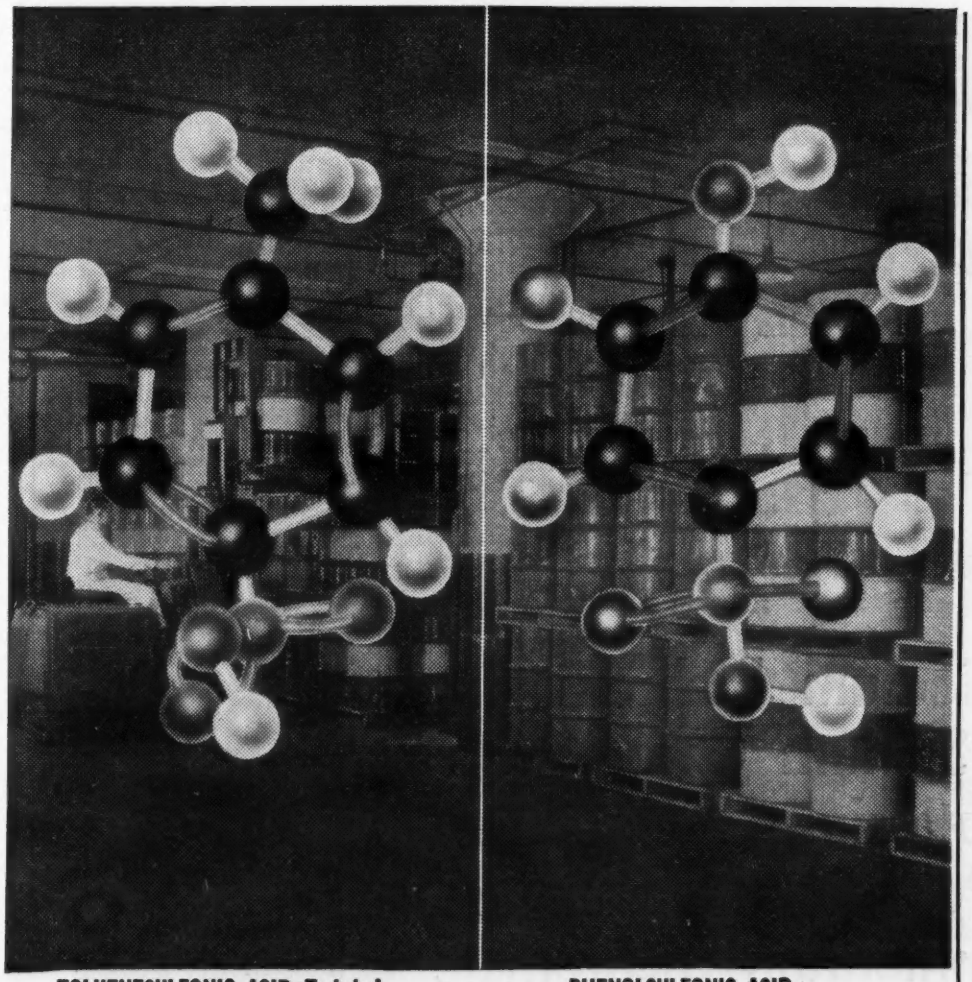
Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Phthalimide, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. .. oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials ..... oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works .. lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0545- —
whse. ..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E .. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. .. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton. 37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South .. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal works ..... oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ..... lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works .. lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works .. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .49 - .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works .. lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works .. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .49 - .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l ..... lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l .. lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l ..... lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. ..... lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bgs ..... lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms ..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. .. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF gran dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ... lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms ..... lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms ..... lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .42½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .25½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13½

Potassium prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots ..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works .. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works .. 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works .. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E .. lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% .. ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works .... lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .13 - —

Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO .. ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works .. lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. ..... gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works .. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots .. gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract .. lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichioride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¼- .10¼
tanks ..... lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ .20¼
l.c.l. frt alld., E ..... lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E ..... lb. .17½- .18½

Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .. lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .27
blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .40 .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03¾ .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .18 .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —



TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, Technical PHENOLSULFONIC ACID

Two available chemicals worth investigating

You can get immediate shipment, from Monsanto, of the quantities you need of toluenesulfonic acid, technical, or phenolsulfonic acid. Even if you are not using these intermediates at present, your research may be able to find use for them as substitutes for scarce materials or in new formulations. For prices, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office, or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

PHENOLSULFONIC ACID 65%

Molecular Weight: 174.17.

Formula: $HOC_6H_3SO_3H$.

Standard Form: Liquid or crystalline mass.

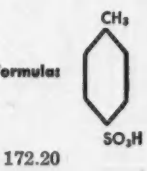
General Information—Properties: Light brown-to-black liquid or crystalline mass depending on temperature; assay 65% min.; contains small amounts of free sulfuric acid, phenols and sulfones.

Uses: An intermediate in chemical manufacture.

Containers: 600-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Acid NOIBN Liquid.

TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, TECHNICAL



Formula:

Molecular Weight: 172.20

Standard Form: Liquid or semicrystalline solid.

Specifications: Viscous liquid or semicrystalline solid with a greenish-to-black color; toluenesulfonic acid 94.0% min.; H_2SO_4 1.0% max.; water 2.0% max.; toluene 0.2% max.

General Information—Properties: A mixture of approx. 80% para isomer and 20% ortho isomer.

Uses: In the manufacture of dyestuff intermediates and as a catalyst in certain organic reactions.

Containers: 100-lb. Mauser-type steel drums.

MONSANTO INTERMEDIATES NOW AVAILABLE

Ortho-Ethylnitrobenzene
Orthophenylphenol

FOR AVAILABILITY INFORMATION on the following Monsanto intermediates, check with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office

Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene
Meta-Chloroaniline
Meta-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Anisidine
Ortho-Phenetidine
Salicylic Acid, Technical
Thiourea

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920 Brown Street
Telephone, Hemlock 6191

Birmingham 3, Alabama
924 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Telephone, 7-0877

Boston 49, Massachusetts
Everett Station
Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Bldg.
Telephone, 2-3454

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Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
1517 Carew Tower
Telephone, Dunbar 1414

Cleveland 14, Ohio
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Telephone, Superior 1-3830

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827 Fisher Bldg.
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Telephone, Plaza 9-8200

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Telephone, Locust 4-0247

Portland, Oregon
421 S. W. Sixth Avenue
Telephone, Broadway 2549

San Francisco 4, California
111 Sutter Street
Telephone, Yukon 6-6232

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911 Western Avenue
Telephone, Main 4203

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425 St. Patrick Street
Ville LaSalle Box 6103
Telephone, Wellington 8421

URGENT! Please return tank cars, carboys and drums as quickly as possible. Containers are "tight." Your supplier can give you better service if you return containers immediately.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

Pyrethrum Liquid (30 To 1)—Saltcake

Pyrethrum, liquid (30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .90 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites ..... long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 11.00 - —
Insecticide, grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

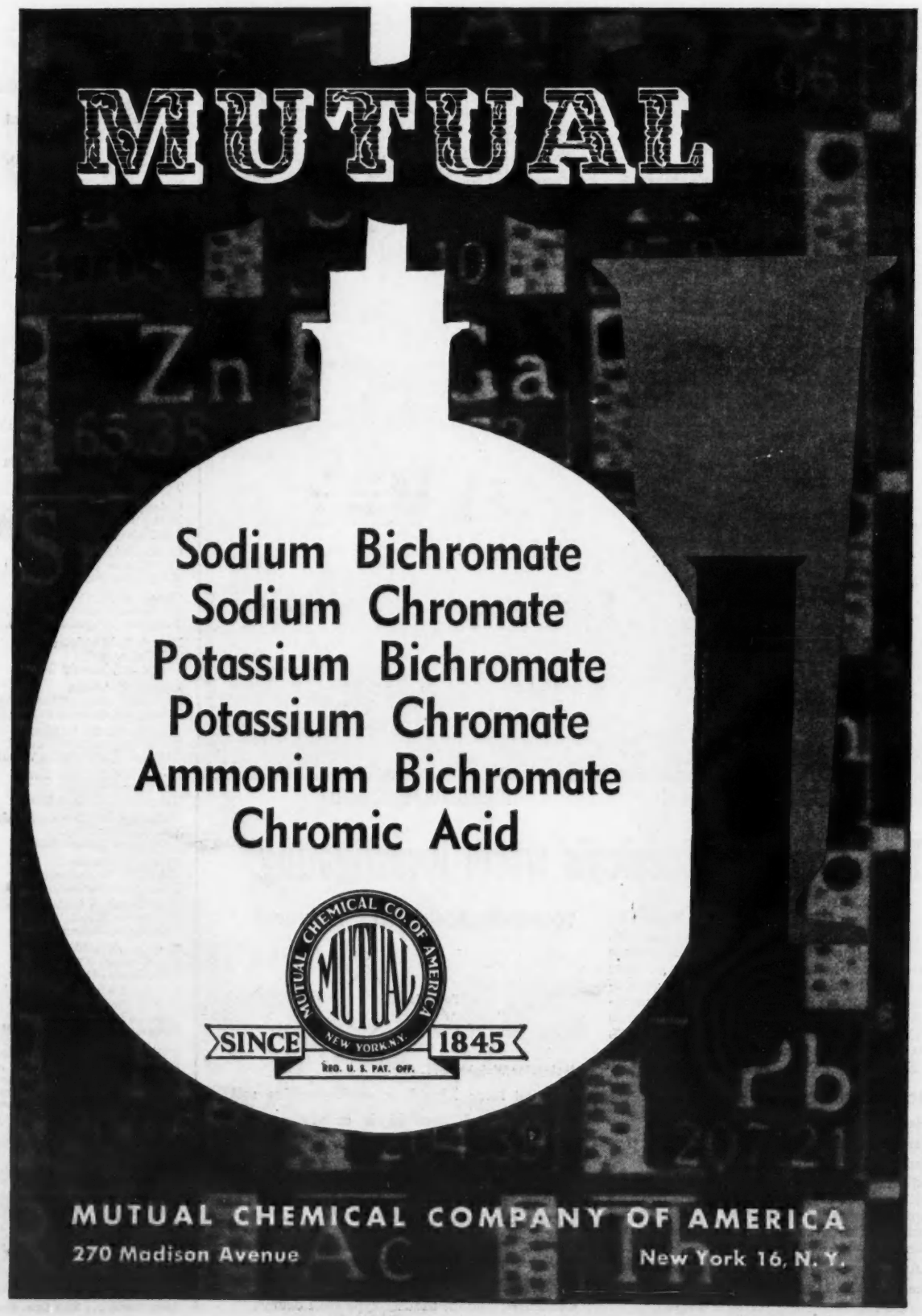
Quassia chips, bls lb. .09 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10⅞- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 195.00 -205.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrohromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, rct. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNP1 toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works lb. .05¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls, frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.64 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., 6lb. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots, dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
K, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
M, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
N, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
WG, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
WW, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03½- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 24.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls lb. .75 - .76
Greek, fancy bls lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls lb. .75 - .80
European, bls lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs lb. .09½- .09¾
unrefined, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fin. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —



Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran. dms lb. 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, hots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo 280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .25 - .26
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .11 - .12
Spanish, French, bls lb. .08 - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.00 -17.60
Scopolamine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 14.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .23½ - .24
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .25 - .30
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .57 - .58
No. 2, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorpn, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .901fn —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .79½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞ - —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛ - —
500 oz. lots oz. .58¾ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

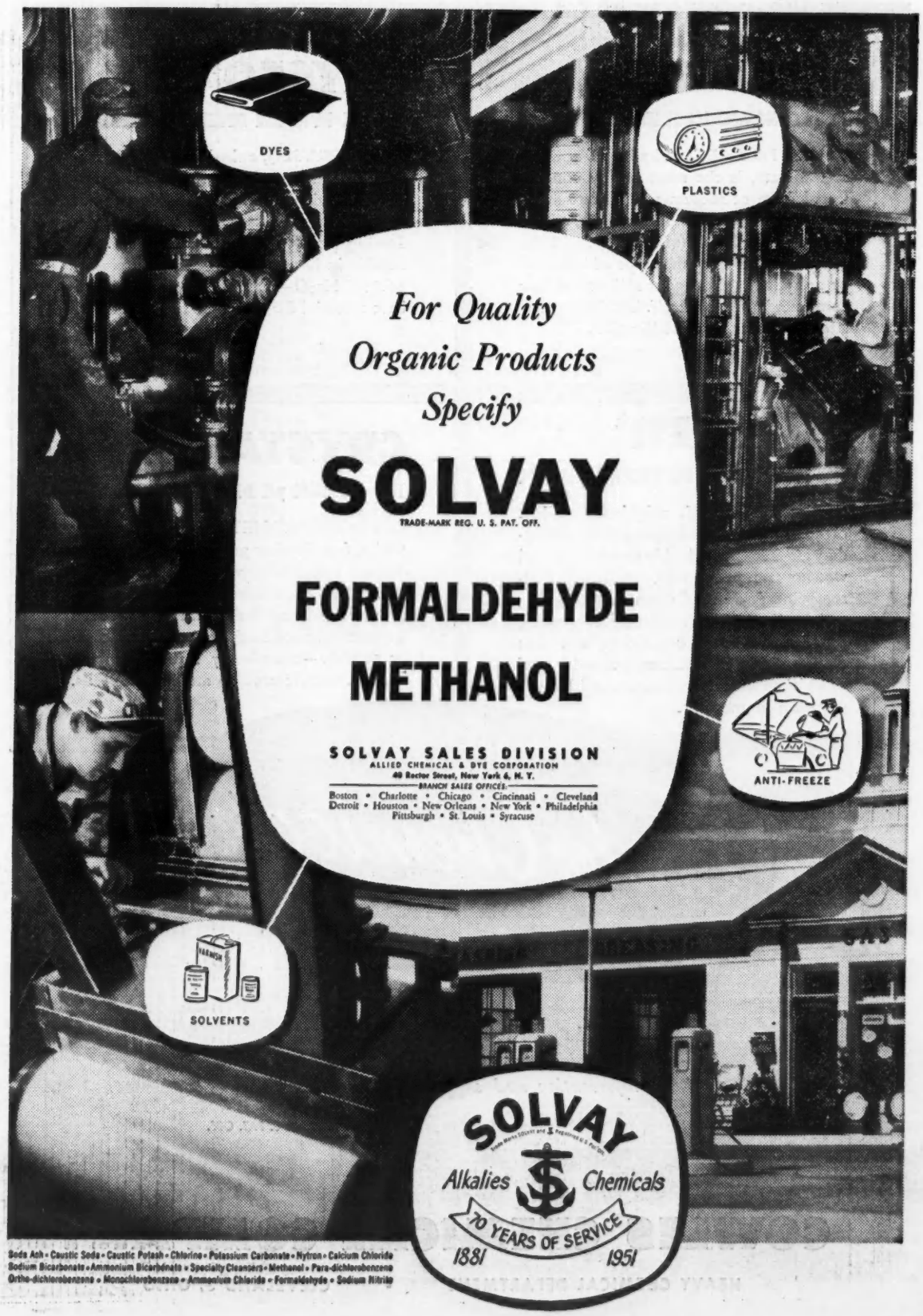
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls, bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.53
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda lime, USP, dms lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .11½ - .13
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ - .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ - .11⅛
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —

Soda bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs, works lb. .34 .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ - .15
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .16 - .17½

Sodium fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls, c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 21.00
tribasic, 100 lots lb. 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, chvs lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms, works lb. 2.60 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½ .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 7.15

Saltpeter—Sodium Monohydrate

Sodium hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 99.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 .19
Metaniate, bbls, frt alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs works 100 lbs. 4.47 6.90
bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).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Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde • Sodium Nitrite

Sodium Naphthionate—Streptomycin Hydrochloride

Sodium naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 • —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works ....ton.45.00 • —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf Pac. whse ton.53.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.50 • —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms..... lb. .17 • —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
t.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 • —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.65 • 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted . lb. 5.25 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 • 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 • .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 • —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 • .25

Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .21 • —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21¼- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 • —
powd., dms..... lb. .47 • —
Phosphate, dihasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.15 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 • —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 • —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms, works lb. .19 • .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 • —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 • —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 • 5.30
t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.55 • 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 • —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 • —
smaller lots, works... lb. .42 • —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.40 • 7.50
t.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90

Sodium, salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 • —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 • 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 • 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 • 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 • 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 • —
t.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 • 1.85
tanks, works..... ton.19.00 • —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 • —
solid, bgs., works .....ton.55.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 • —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .054 • .0701

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .577 • .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 • .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .75 • —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
t.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.35 • 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .19 • .19¼
gran., bbls .....lb. .19 • .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 • —
t.c.l. same basis ..100 lbs. 5.40 • 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ..100 lbs. 4.50 • —
t.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.00 • —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 • 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 • 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 • —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 • —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech. dms. works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 • —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. allc.. E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld., E lb. .38 • —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 • —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 • —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 • —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 • 8.00
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 • 8.40
Tungstate, tech. bgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 • —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 • —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb. .28 • —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 • .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 • .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Bayonne gal. .35 • —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 • —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 • .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .34 • —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .36 • —
smaller lots, works. ....lb. .39 • .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 • .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 • .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.....lb. .26 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 • —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.65.00 -66.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 • —
20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, ens ... oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 • .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 • .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. .....lb. .35 • .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. • boxes lb. 1.60 • —
White, bls.....lb. .10 • .12
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .16 • .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs .....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .10 • .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 • —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 • —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs. 6.77 • —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.92 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.89 • —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.04 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06 • —
t.c.l., spot .....lb. .06 • .06¼
Rice, bgs .....lb. .18 • .22
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 • .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .17 • .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 • —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 • —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.766 • —

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

Cowles Chemicals

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

NOW . . . A uniform, balanced line of specialized naphtha solvents . . .

SOCONY-VACUUM

SOVASOLS

Designed to meet your most exacting needs—

Uniform Quality . . . . Widespread Availability
Controlled Evaporation
Economical in Use . . . . Dependable Supply

Completely compatible — Each blends well with the next higher or lower boiling product, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots.

All Sovasols are manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. All are white in color and all pass pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and color stable.

Call your nearest Socony-Vacuum office for detailed information.
Performance tells the story.

Process Products
SOCONY-VACUUM

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Strontium Bromide—Titanium Tetrachloride

Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms. lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, nbls. works lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans. 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb.12.25 -12.75
powder lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - .78
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. lb.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l works ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works. lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
fancy lb. .09⅛- .09⅝
special lb. .07⅞- .08¼
No. 1 lb. .07⅜- .07⅞
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08½- .08¾
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½- .07¾
low grades, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd. bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams.100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22¼
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in obls. 4¢ higher. Pac coast c.l dlvd. l.c.l. ex whse ½¢ higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —

(CLIP AND FILE)

Are you seeking these unique properties?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

VICTOR POLYPHOSPHATES

The unusual properties of Victor sodium tripolyphosphate and tetrasodium pyrophosphate make them useful in many applications, and offer possibilities in others. From the data given here, you may see opportunities and want to investigate further. Experimental samples are available. Our research and development staff will welcome your inquiry and be pleased to work with you. Write today . . . on your company letterhead, please.

VICTOR POLYPHOSPHATES

	SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE	TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
Chemical Formula	$Na_5P_3O_{10}$ (Anhyd.)	$Na_4P_2O_7$ (Anhyd.)
Typical Analysis	Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5)..... 57.5% Sulfates (SO_3)..... .07% Fluorine (F)..... 5 ppm* Arsenic (As_2O_3)..... 0.1 ppm* Lead (Pb)..... 0.4 ppm*	Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5)..... 53.1% Sulfates (SO_3)..... .07% Fluorine (F)..... 5 ppm* Arsenic (As_2O_3)..... 0.1 ppm* Lead (Pb)..... 0.4 ppm* *Parts per million
Types Available	Powdered and Granular	Powdered and Granular
pH — 1% Sol.	9.7	10.2
Solubility in 100 Parts of Water	25° C.—14.5 pts. 80° C.—23.25 pts. 40° C.—16.25 pts. 100° C.—32.5 pts. 60° C.—19.25 pts.	25° C.—6.0 pts. 80° C.—41.1 pts. 50° C.—16.5 pts. 95° C.—29.0 pts. 75° C.—46.0 pts.
Water Softening Efficiency—percentage of phosphate on weight of water required to secure zero hardness toward soap. Test waters contained 2 to 1 ratio of calcium to magnesium hardness.	Hardness PPM / Room Temp. / 140° F. / 180° F. 50 / 0.05% / 0.05% / 0.05% 100 / 0.11 / 0.11 / 0.09 200 / 0.20 / 0.18 / 0.15 300 / 0.30 / 0.27 / 0.21 400 / 0.39 / 0.33 / 0.27 500 / 0.50 / 0.48 / 0.33 Sodium Tripolyphosphate solubilizes both calcium and magnesium soaps.	Hardness PPM / Room Temp. / 140° F. / 180° F. 50 / 0.21% / 0.21% / 0.21% 100 / 0.38 / 0.30 / 0.26 200 / 0.56 / 0.45 / 0.38 300 / 0.66 / 0.55 / 0.54 400 / 0.75 / 0.69 / 0.69 500 / 0.88 / 0.75 / 0.75 Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate solubilizes magnesium soaps and disperses calcium soaps.
Stability to Reversion in Hot Water Solutions. (Both products are stable for months in solution at room temperature.)	After 10 hours at 160° F. solution will contain approximately 98% STPP (unchanged), 1.2% pyrophosphate, and 0.8% orthophosphate. After 2 hours at 212° F. (boiling) solution will contain approximately 80% STPP, 12% pyrophosphate, and 8% orthophosphate.	After 10 hours at 160° F.—practically no hydrolysis—solution still contains approximately 100% of original concentration of TSPP. After 2 hours boiling—99% TSPP, 1% orthophosphate. After 20 hours boiling—90% TSPP, 10% orthophosphate.
Peptizing and Dispersing of Solid Particles.	Both products are very effective, the choice depending on nature of solid particles to be dispersed.	
Prevention of Iron Stains	These phosphates hold iron in solution, preventing stains due to rusty pipes, equipment, or natural iron in water.	
Uses	Water softening. Builder for detergents and soaps—including bar and chip soap (non-blooming). Industrial cleaners. Dispersant for pitch control in paper manufacture. Clay dispersing. Textile processing. Conditioning drilling muds.	Water softening. Builder for soaps and detergents. Conditioning drilling muds. Industrial cleaners subjected to high temperatures for long periods. Stabilizing peroxide bleach baths. Clay dispersing. Textile processing. De-inking newsprint. Tin plating.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois

A. R. Maas Chemical Co., Division • 4570 Ardine Street, South Gate, California

Tolidin base, distilled kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .32 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute ind. gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., divd lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss. lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
divd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
divd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
divd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .38½ - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175 - —
double grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .013 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .25 - .25¼
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 87.00 - —
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 67.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns. contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Vinyl methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
In natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, over 400,000 A units per gm., bots, cns., dms., less than 500 million units, 1,000,000 units .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected to 1900
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

THE WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE

assures maximum purity and efficiency in NIALK* chemicals—produced by a pioneer in the field of electro-chemicals.

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Wahoo, Root Bark—Zinc Chloride

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs. f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, ex E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .45 - .46
Wax, bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Central American, bgs.....lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .77 - .78
refined, bgs.....lb. .81 - .82

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.07 - 1.09
North Country, No. 2, ton lots, lb. 1.15 Nom.
Carnauba wax, North Country, No. 3 crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.14 - 1.16
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2.....lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs.....lb. .49 - .51
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195°, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
German, bgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .86 - .88
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y.....lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, timestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l. works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., rct. dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .198 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia, in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c.l. per lb. higher.

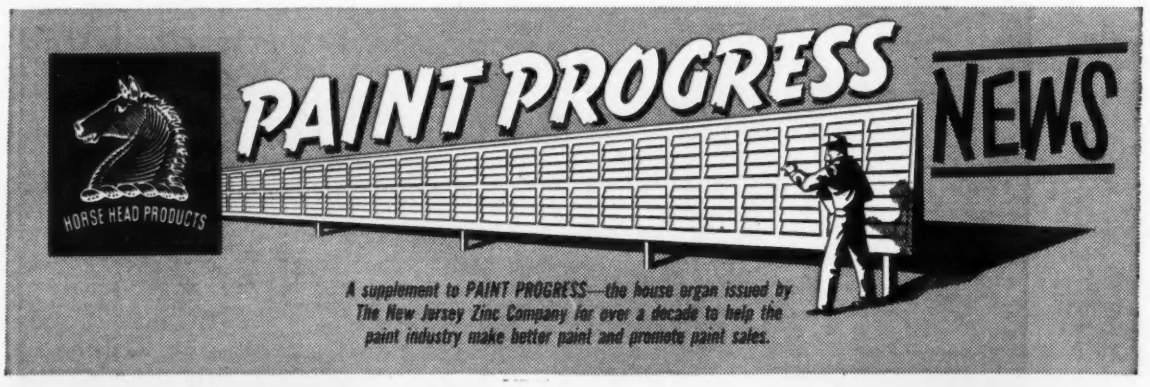
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island... lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Shreveport 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works. lb. .01¼ .02¼
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis....oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works....lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works, lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- —
Carbonate purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

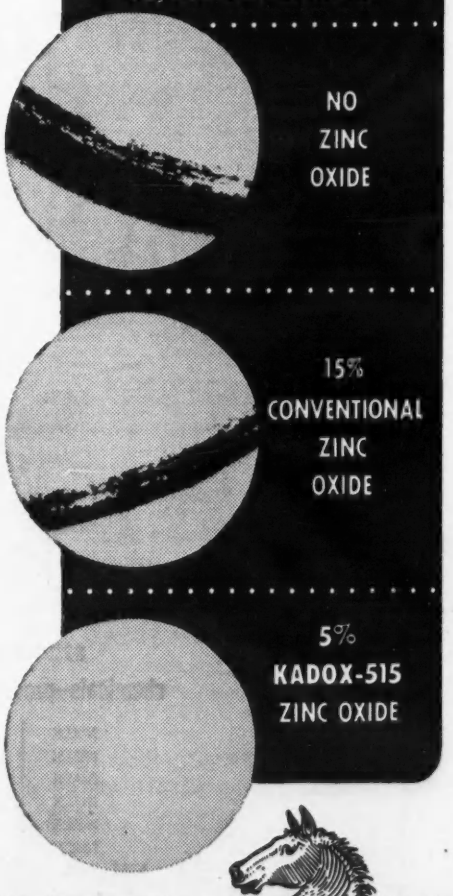
KADOX-515
Gives ALKYD Flats
EXTRA Scrub Stamina

Count on Kadox-515 zinc oxide to give your alkyd flats even greater resistance to washing and scrubbing. As little as 5% of Kadox-515 markedly improves film toughness, as illustrated here.

You will find that Kadox-515 is unique in that property. Conventional zinc oxides, even when used in triple the amount (15%), are not as effective as Kadox-515 for increasing the scrub resistance of such wall coatings.

Then, too, Kadox-515 also provides the following advantages in alkyd flats:

Better body
Improved suspension
Minimum after-yellowing
Less flow-off on sharp edges



THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Producers of Horse Head Zinc Pigments
... most used by paint manufacturers since 1860
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

Zinc chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, fused bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded 5% bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran. dms.	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Petrochemicals Called Key To Japan's Chemical Future

The future of the chemical industry in Japan, which has developed an output of vinyl plastics second only to that of the United States, depends on the production of chemicals from petroleum specifically processed for that purpose, instead of the acetylene now in use, Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the department of chemical engineering of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, declared last week at a meeting of the Association of the Japanese Chemical Industry in Tokyo.

According to Dr. Othmer, who is in Japan on an inspection of the chemical and related industries and who is arranging to install new chemical processes and plants, the switch in starting materials must be made because the cheap electric power, hitherto depended upon, is not available for future expansion of the industry because of the increasing cost of building hydroelectric power stations. Production of acetylene as a low-cost starting material for chemical manufacture requires great energy which is obtained from electric power.

Trade Briefs

Continental Can Company has completed a new plant at East Biddle street in Baltimore, Md.

Petro-Chem Development Company has leased offices in the Chanin Building, 122 East 42nd street, New York.

US Chrome Ore Imports In 1950 8 Percent Higher

Imports of chromite (chrome ore) into the United States in 1950 increased 8 percent as compared to the previous year, according to the Bureau of Mines. However, supply in this country still failed to meet all demands.

Union of South Africa displaced Turkey as the principal United States supplier of chromite in 1950. Of the 1,303,713 short tons received, the Union of South Africa supplied 354,706 tons, or 27 percent, most of it chemical grade ore. Turkey was in second position with 20 percent of the total, although most was high-grade metallurgical ore. The Republic of the Philippines dropped back to third place in 1950 with 16 percent, two-thirds of which was refractory grade. Imports from this source were reduced 22 percent below the 1949 level. Southern Rhodesia nearly doubled the 94,239 tons shipped to the United States in 1949 and moved into fourth place in 1950 with 172,754 tons, or 13 percent of total imports; the bulk of this ore was metallurgical grade. Cuba was an important supplier of refractory grade ore, and including 13,385 tons of metallurgical, the 106,052 tons imported from this source represented 8 percent of the total. Imports from Russia declined again in 1950; the 71,556 tons of metallurgical grade ore was 33 percent lower than in 1949, and 82 percent less than in 1948. New Caledonia supplied significant quantities of chromite in 1950, and smaller shipments were received from Canada, Guatemala, India, Italy, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, and Yugoslavia.

Salient statistics of chromite in the United States in 1950, as compared with 1949, in short tons, follow:—

	1950	1949
Total supply	1,304 117	*1,204,285
Imports for consumption	1,303,713	*1,203,852
Domestic production	404	433
Consumption by industry	980,369	672,773
Exports	2,044	2,382

* Revised.

Barada & Page Awards Contract For Oklahoma City Warehouse

Barada & Page, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., has announced the letting of a contract for a new warehouse building in Oklahoma City, Okla. The new warehouse, with 10,000 square feet of floor space, will cost upwards of $75,000, and will be designed to accommodate all kinds of industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Michigan Copper Exploration Contract Approved by DMA

A contract involving an expenditure of more than $500,000 to explore for reserves of copper in the upper Michigan peninsula has been approved by the Defense Minerals Administration, Paul Zinner, Region V regional director of the Bureau of Mines, has announced.

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, Calumet, Mich., has entered into a $568,193 contract to explore for copper on numerous properties in Houghton and Keweenaw counties. The government will contribute $284,097 or 50 percent of the cost — the percentage allowed for copper exploration projects under the "matching" fund principle. This contract is one of the largest to date in the search for key metals and nonmetallic minerals.

Scheduled for completion within two years, the project will involve underground drifting for extensions of presently-developed ore bodies and surface trenching across known lodes to determine the presence of commercial mineralization.

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Volume 160 August 27, 1951 Number 9

Meeting Metallic Needs

The United States Department of the Interior is making a strong plea to the domestic mining industry, and to prospectors of all kinds, to put forth all possible efforts toward increasing the available supplies of essential minerals. The call is aimed principally at the need for metals, and the expansion and improvement of metallurgical programs and operations also are urged. The metallurgical aspects are the more important, particularly as they have to do with the practicable and economical utilization of other forms and lower grades of metallic minerals.

It is for that reason that interest is high in the World Metallurgical Congress and Exposition which will be held October 15 to 19 in Detroit. For the same reason, the Economic Cooperation Administration is providing more than $500,000 to get metallurgists from Marshall Plan countries to the congress. It is expected that the consequent acquiring of information will not be wholly one-sided.

Metallurgy is making real progress toward the solution of the many problems presented by the ever-growing needs for more and better metallic materials and for better utilization of those already available. Alloying is one of the approaches by which the solutions are being reached. The chemical phases of that line of processing and those of the more basic smelting also are getting more and more of the attention they need.

The American Iron and Steel Institute has developed new "lean" alloy steels in which substantial portions of the chromium, molybdenum, and nickel are replaced with a boron composition. Boron is not critical; hence will not require payment of eight to ten times normal prices as is reported with reference to some of the other alloying metallic elements. Another reportedly promising new alloying composition, especially useful in making castable ferrous alloys, is composed of tellurium, manganese, titanium, and rhodium. Quantity, rather than availability, appears to be this composition's main bid for recognition in today's needs. Conservation of the critically tight nickel is said to be helped by another formula for an alloy resistant to high temperature and corrosion. It is composed of nickel, chromium, and iron, but contains but one-half the usual proportion of nickel.

Much of the urging of greater effort on the part of mining and metallurgy is, of course, directed into the areas of nonferrous metals. The expansion of production of aluminum is one of the major programs of national defense production. This goes along on two paths:— (1) The providing of more smelting and processing facilities by revivification and new construction; (2) by experimentation in the utilization of domestic aluminum minerals. Processes have been developed for the use of clays and of alums. These are reported to be responding somewhat to efforts to make them commercially applicable. A new line of conservation in connection with aluminum has been opened up by the reported development in India of a process for the recovery of cryolite from the dust of aluminum-reduction furnaces.

Aluminum alloys are coming into positions of real interest in various areas of metal-using. A new series of British standards is being published, also a booklet descriptive of their properties. Somewhat collateral is the development of manganese and its alloys. That metal, which a few years ago was little other than a ribbon or a powder for use as a photographic flashlight or a signal flare, or in pyrotechnics, has now come to be an industrially basic material, consumption of which runs close to 10,000,000 pounds a month. A structural magnesium alloy of high compression resistance is the newest in a rather large family of such compositions. The other components of the new alloy are cadmium, lithium, and zinc.

Other new materials of particular usefulness in the category of alloys or electrolytic metallurgical combinations include a copper-plated steel wire said to be as conductive as an all-copper wire, stronger, and lighter; a leadfree solder for aluminum; and a gold alloy of undisclosed composition, said to be strongly wear-resistant and to have such tensile strength that a 2424-pound motor-car was hoisted 1 foot off the ground by a crane suspended on a wedding ring made of the alloy and weighing but 85 grains.

Mineralogy and metallurgy, with at least a dash of physical chemistry, are a partnership which has done much for the human race and can do much more. It is proving its readiness thus to serve.

Science Takes the Apple

The rodents and other fauna of the garbage dumps in the State of Washington are threatened with at least a substantial cut in the ration of their favorite fruit. Science is being brought in to convert heretofore dumped surpluses of apples into perfume. The apple folks say that only one more step is required for the development of a perfume from apple essence by the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There is a popular belief that many persons spend more for cosmetics than they do for food. (Dieting is one reason.) So, the chances of selling to smell the apples which—so 'tis said—cannot be sold to eat would appear to be at least promising; although this year's estimated Washington surplus of 2,500,000 bushels would provide a heap of smell stuff.

It seems that perfume science does not need the whole apple, but uses only the skin. That still leaves the problem of what to do with the apples. Once upon a time the apple grower made cider and apple butter and "schnitz" out of his extra—nobody said "surplus" in those days—fruit. And the work was almost all done by hand. That is one reason why that idea gets little acceptance today—even dishes are washed by machine in today's farming, and snow is mechanically shoveled, and milking passed long ago out of the line of hand labor.

Some sort of correlated processing that will use all of the apple—even its scent—is needed in every orchard region. There is room for all sorts of science in that connection. The dried, powdered pulp (pomace) of the fresh or fermented apple juice processes is said to have some bacteriacidal properties. It has been used as a component of military wound dressings and is contained in a special dentifrice as a preventive of tooth decay.

Another line of thought may be engendered by the report of British scientists that they have found a second carboxylic acid in the apple, especially before full ripening. The discoverers say that the newly found acid has an RM value practically as much above that of citric acid as the latter's is above that of tricarballylic acid. So, they say that it might well be a dihydroxy tricarballylic acid. That ought to be of some use.

It is proposed that the perfume produced from the apple should be called "Eve." Give science half a chance, and the apple is likely to be proved well up with that lady as a contributor to the human race.

For the Bookshelf

KAOLIN CLAYS AND THEIR INDUSTRIAL USES. Cloth; 141 pages. New York: J. M. Huber Corporation.

Clay contends with wax for the place of man's first plastic. Clay contends with numerous raw materials for variety of uses. Even kaolin, the china clay—some terminologists use a capital C—serves many useful purposes beyond the composing of ceramic articles. This book sets out to tell about its versatility.

The telling, by a long-experienced supplier of kaolin, goes into other areas—definitions, compositions, production. These sort of introduce the material. They are followed by technical discussions of the use of clay in the rubber and paper industries and in making adhesives, insecticides, and ceramics. The data are good.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

and we will get the machine tools we need without further delay.

Other problems receiving immediate attention are a rephrasing of production schedules to get what is needed when it is needed and the drafting of a uniform pricing arrangement to speed up procurement—a matter that is being discussed only vaguely by officials.

Phytic Acid Stabilizes Oils

Add phytic acid to the list of chemicals of which an extremely small quantity can do a big job. As little as half a pound added to a ton of soybean oil will lengthen the storage life of the oil by preventing the development of off flavors.

Recent research by chemists at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory has discovered several chemicals which stabilize the natural good flavor of soybean oil. Some are also effective in preventing early development of off flavors in lard, hydrogenated shortenings, and other oils and their products, but the most striking results seem to have been obtained from phytic acid.

Phytic acid takes its name from the Greek word for "plant." It occurs naturally in small quantities in all cereals and oilseeds, which are considered to be excellent food for humans. Before its use can be authorized as an aid in soybean processing, the researchers will have to make sure this use, too, is harmless. Citric and phosphoric acids are among the oil stabilizers discovered in soybean research and are now authorized for similar uses, but phosphoric acid causes a distinctive "cucumberlike" flavor of its own.

NPA Chemical Unit Moves

Businessmen planning visits to Washington to seek a sympathetic ear for their troubles in the chemical division of NPA should take note of the fact that this agency is no longer located at its old stand in Tempo building T. Over the past weekend, the movers packed up the division bag and baggage and deposited it in the New GAO building at Fifth and H streets N.W. The chemical division will be found sprawled out over the second floor in what would be U corridor, if it had corridors.

A half-dozen or so other segments of the National Production Authority also have been located in this building, and eventually, it is planned, the entire agency will be housed there, along with the Defense Production Administration. The New GAO building is not so conveniently located in relation to other government buildings as it might be, but certainly it will provide more comfort for the NPA workers than Tempo T, which became something of an oven during the hot, humid days of summer.

Incidently, the fact that NPA is taking over the New GAO building is, in a way, the price that Comptroller General Lindsay Warren has had to pay for running his agency with the interest of the taxpayers in mind. His is the one agency of government that has made a real showing in cutting expenses since the war. Consequently, the man who decides these questions, decided that Mr. Warren could make another contribution to efficiency in government by giving up his nice new building to NPA.

ECA Good-Doing Ideas

ECA is on a search for new ways to encourage American business to invest abroad—"participate more effectively in US foreign economic policy" is the way the agency phrases it—and has announced the start of a new broadgauge program to this end. That the use of public funds will be a major part of the program cannot be doubted. Wayne Chatfield Taylor, whose chief experience has been in finance, has been put in charge of the program.

William C. Foster, administrator of ECA, says that ways will be sought to assist in the establishment of new industries in under-developed areas, and to help adapt US industrial know-how to overseas conditions, notably to quicken and extend the ECA productivity drive in Western Europe. In specific terms, he said that it is intended to make doubly sure that the US business community has the genuine opportunity to participate in (1) increasing productivity in overseas industry and agriculture; (2) developing new industries in areas where they will be welcomed as contributing to economic advancement and political stability; and (3) developing private credit facilities where these can expedite points (1) and (2).

As long as the program can be carried out without great expenditure of public funds, there will be no objection from congress; but there are increasing signs that members of congress are becoming weary of pouring out good money around the world without much to show for it. As witness to this is the announcement of Senator Tom Connally of Texas, a heretofore staunch administration foreign policy supporter, that he will move for a $1,000,000,000 reduction in ECA funds for next year.

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Heavy Chemicals

Quicksilver was priced lower last week on the exchange of a round lot. There was no important increase in the extent of consuming inquiries although in some quarters it was stated the market appeared a bit firmer at the decline as a result of the latest developments in Korea. The tin metal price was unchanged and all the tin salts continued steady with plenty available for immediate shipment. Washington hearings on nickel sales in the outside market attracted attention, particularly regarding prices. One senator described the black market transactions in nickel as a racket and judging from reports his discription was about right. OPS has amended CPR-22 removing from coverage sodium silicofluoride, sulphur, pyroligneous acid, acetic acid and lime acetate. Discovery of a huge deposit of sulphur at the mouth of the Mississippi river was announced. It was stated that when development operations are completed, the output will average around 500,000 tons annually. Production will not reach the market until some time in 1953.

Winding up of the vacation season is expected to broaden the inquiry for heavy chemicals but there was not much sign of expansion last week. Cancellation of shipments in soda ash and liquid caustic soda permitted the occasional sale of carlots on spot by producers. Production of both chemicals is heavily sold on contract and there was no desire on the part of first hands to book new long term contracts at this time. Available supplies of chlorine and sulphuric acid remained exceedingly short. The markets for caustic potash and potassium carbonate have improved their position with prompt shipments offered. Copper sulphate was definitely tight with producers naming 45 days for delivery. Muriatic acid was in free supply. Glacial acetic acid was about on even beam with no first hand inventories. There was plenty of ammonium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate around.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.3 percent for the week ending August 18, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 99.9R in the preceding week and 100.0 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate — Remained relatively tight over the past month, with the sulphuric acid shortage holding down production. May exports totaled 2,574,800 pounds, including 581,800 to Colombia, 410,700 to Peru and 570,000 pounds to Indonesia.

Calcium Chloride—Producers have inventories and are in a position to make immediate shipments. Sales over the Summer for dust control have not come up to expectations, mostly on account of damp weather. The export movement in May amounted to 8,429,201 pounds, Canada receiving 7,334,512.

Carbon Bisulphide—Tight supply conditions continued to feature the market, with production held down by the scarcity of basic material. Out of 450,974 pounds exported in May, Mexico received 276,200 pounds and Peru 112,000.

Carbon Tetrachloride—NPA has set a limit on DD's that producers must accept. A previously established lead time of 15 days was increased to 20 days and a producer need not accept DO's which would require more than 30 percent of his monthly output. May exports totaled 199,574 pounds. The largest shipments, 45,500 pounds, were destined to Canada.

Chlorine—Stocks have shown no sign of easement over the past month. The only tankcars available were when some contract consumer failed to take delivery. The overall demand has been sustained above current production, leaving the supply situation definitely tight. May exports totaled 2,811,371 pounds, Canada receiving 2,535,500.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand was still active last week. The blight infestation has broadened under favorable weather conditions and is expected to hold over the turn of the month. The potato areas have been hit the hardest. Industrial demand, while not increasing, has been well sustained. Export inquiry remained active. The market position is tight and firm, with new sales mostly on 45 days shipment. May exports amounted to 6,874,953 pounds, and included 2,400,000 to Costa Rica, 1,200,000 to Panama and 711,100 to Argentina.

Fluorspar—For the second consecutive quarter consumption in the U. S. exceeded 122,000 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Usage at steel plants was the largest on record since 1942. Consumption amounted to 122,079 tons, compared with 122,137 tons in the previous quarter. Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 88,810 and 93,425 short tons, respectively, in the second quarter, increases of 21 and 39 percent over the preceding quarter. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the second quarter, 44,758 tons were from Illinois and Kentucky and 9,078 tons from Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Shipments of all grades in the second quarter comprised 93,160 tons to domestic consumers and 265 tons for export. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky in the second quarter, 18,538 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 5,740 tons in the previous quarter.

Potash, Caustic—Market position has shown improvement over the past month. Some producers are about ten days behind schedule on the dry forms but liquid has moved out promptly. May exports amounted to 500,487 pounds of which Canada received 431,626.

Potassium Carbonate—Prompt shipments have been made in both calcined and hydrated, the former commanding the most attention. Demand from glass plants has relaxed although most of the movement is said to be in that direction.

Soda Ash—Supply conditions have eased appreciably during the past month under a relaxed demand. In some instances consumers have not taken deliveries and this has permitted offering of spot cars. The fact that production is heavily committed and the possibility of a pickup in the Fall demand have prevented producers from accepting additional long term contracts at the present time. May exports totaled 33,503,843 pounds including 11,172,770 to Mexico, 9,589,800 to Argentina and 5,112,400 pounds to Brazil.

Soda, Caustic—While the dry forms have continued scarce, the situation in liquid is about the same as soda ash. The supply situation was easier at the close than at the beginning of the month. The export movement in May showed 36,258,493 pounds of solid including 15,002,371 to Brazil, 4,277,850 to Argentina and 3,089,524 pounds to Mexico. Exports of liquid in May amounted to 6,789,489 pounds including 2,616,996 pounds to Cuba and 2,263,691 to Canada.

Sodium Bicarbonate—No shortage of this chemical during the past month. Production has leveled off demand and then some. May exports were placed at 3,808,806 pounds and included 1,211,000 to Canada, 822,100 to Brazil and 388,950 pounds to Colombia.

Sodium Chlorate—Buying conditions remained exceedingly tight. It is expected that the passing of the agricultural season will ease demand to some extent although it was stated that production is heavily committed for the balance of the year.

Sodium Silicate—Held a satisfactory degree of balance with stocks available for prompt shipment. The export movement in May totaled 1,579,608 pounds and included 410,000 to the Philippine Republic, 389,403 to Canada and 220,345 pounds to Brazil.

Sodium Stannate—One of the most active of the tin salts. Most of the current movement has been channeled to the automobile plants where its usage in processing aluminum pistons has been generally permitted by the government. Potassium stannate has also been taken for the same

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $3 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	225.5

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	122.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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purpose. There is no shortage of either at present.

Acids

Acetic—Consuming demand is not so brisk for glacial as formerly noted and regular consumers are receiving stocks more promptly. Producers have not been able to accumulate inventories and the market's price structure is firm. May exports totaled 78,745 pounds.

Muriatic—Suppiy conditions have continued easy with stocks available for immediate shipment and no unusual pressure from any direction. May exports were confined to 66,703 pounds.

Nitric—Not as free as muriatic but readily offered for immediate shipment. Market firm at former prices. May exports totaled 166,947 pounds.

Oxalic—Market position tight but leaning toward easement. Demand has relaxed during the past month, particularly from textile mills.

Sulphuric—No improvement in the availability of stocks. Producers have advised contract consumers not to expect more than 70 to 80 percent of last year's deliveries on account of the shortage of sulphur. This means less for agricultural use than a year ago. May exports were placed at 1,090,239 pounds with Canada receiving 447,860 pounds.

Nonferrous Metals

Export licensing schedules for certain metals have been announced by the Office of International Trade. New York regional director for the Department have been announced. The approximate licensing schedule to be completed for the 4th quarter for copper and copper alloy under CMP Sept. 15, aluminum CMP Sept. 7, tin plate CMP Oct. 1, copper ingots to commence about Aug. 20, copper scrap third quarter, the same, zinc for the third quarter Aug. 20, aluminum 4th quarter other than CMP Sept. 1, and tinplate third quarter other than CMP Oct. 1. Announcement has also been received from OIT that although Sept. 1, 1951 has been established as the deadline for the filing by manufacturers under Section 5 of NPA M-79 (MRO order), of reports with OIT on Form IT-833, OIT will accept these reports up to September 15, 1951.

Copper—Director of Defense Mobilization has announced that the President had authorized the release, on a loan basis, of up to 25,000 tons of copper from the national stockpile for defense needs to overcome the current shortage of the strategic metal. The copper is to be released by the Munitions Board, as needed, to the General Services Administration for sale in accordance with allocations of the NPA. Ten thousand of the 25,000 tons have been so released thus far. The President granted the release with the understanding that the stockpile will be reimbursed by an equal amount by June 30, 1952, unless this replacement would not be in the interest of national defense. It is estimated that the strike at Garfield, Utah, brought a loss averaging more than 10,000 tons per month. This was the major factor in the present deficit between production and imports on the one hand and absolute requirements on the other.

Lead—Average daily rate of lead production from domestic mines in June declined 2 percent from the May level, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lead output in June, in terms of recoverable metal, was 32,399 short tons, produced at an average daily rate of 1,080 tons. May lead production totaled 34,005 tons with output at an average daily rate of 1,097 tons. Production in the west central states totaled 11,794 tons, a 4-percent decline from the total of the previous month. Of the states included in this region, only Kansas reported increased output. A 3-percent decrease in lead output was recorded for the states east of the Mississippi.

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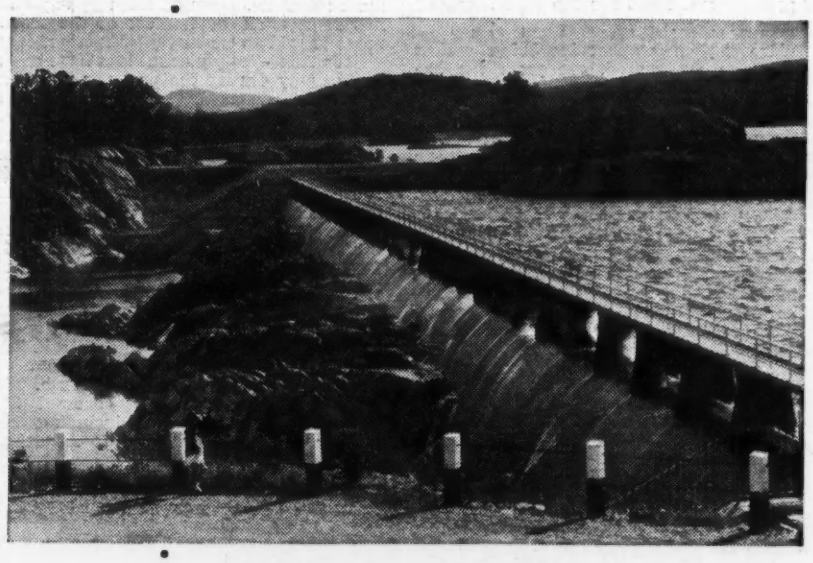

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PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY FOR OVER A CENTURY

ducers Industry Advisory Committee, at a meeting last week with the NPA, discussed a proposed order which would regulate the acceptance and scheduling of defense orders for magnesium, magnesium alloys and magnesium products to assure the availability of this metal for the defense program and for essential civilian production during the remainder of 1951. Under the proposed regulation, magnesium producers and fabricators would be required to accept up to a stated percentage of their scheduled monthly production of specified items to meet defense requirements. The percentages would vary for different forms and shapes of magnesium, depending on defense demands, NPA explained.

Manganese—Domestic mines increased shipments of manganese ore containing 35 percent or more manganese in April 1951 to 9,600 short tons, as compared with 9,300 tons in March, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production was reported from Arkansas and Montana. The opening of the iron ranges for the Summer was evidenced by an increase in the shipment of manganiferous iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore (5 to 35 percent Mn) to 95,306 short tons from Arkansas, Montana, Minnesota, and New Mexico, as compared with only 6,500 tons in March. Eighty-three percent of the April shipments originated in Minnesota. Imports of ore containing 35 percent or more manganese were 158,866 short tons in April, 2 percent less than March. Of the ore imported during April, India supplied 42 percent; Gold Coast, 31 percent; Union of South Africa, 12 percent; Cuba, 7 percent, and Mexico, Turkey, Belgian Congo, Chile, Peru, French Morocco, Philippines, and Iran contributed 8 percent in total.

Quicksilver—Priced lower at $195 per flask on spot where a sale of a round quantity was reported. The range extended upward to $205, the price named for single flasks. There was no significant improvement in the overall demand although some sellers reported the tone a bit firmer at the decline as a result of the late news from Korea.

San Francisco—Buying interest was lagging on the market the past week with metal quotations centering around $203 per flask.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver in June 1951 declined 7 percent to 3,388,132 ounces in comparison with the preceding month, and on a daily average basis was 3 percent less at 112,938 ounces, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smaller outputs were recorded in all of the principal silver-producing states except Montana. Arizona dropped 14 percent, California 2, Colorado 1, Idaho 10, and Utah 6. The output in Montana was 5 percent greater. The decrease in Arizona resulted from smaller output of copper ore containing byproduct silver, caused by vacation shutdowns at units. Silver fell slightly in California due mainly to less production of base-metal ores containing silver from Inyo County. In Colorado greater yield at the mines in San Juan County and by operations in San Miguel County were offset by declines in output in Eagle County.

Tin—Total consumption in April decreased nearly 5 percent according to the Bureau of Mines. April figures based upon monthly report form NPAF-7 show that the use of primary metal declined 5 percent and secondary 4 percent. Consumption in manufacturing in April was 7,511 long tons (4,578 tons of primary and 2,933 tons of secondary) compared with 7,879 tons in March (comprising 4,821 tons of primary and 3,058 tons of secondary). During April, pig tin consumption by the tin mills was below the quantity permitted, but in other uses excesses over the base period were recorded, mainly in solder and bronze. Industry pig tin stocks dropped from 19,133 long tons on April 1, to 17,571 on April 30. (During April tinplaters remelted a large tonnage of their pig tin into anodes for use on electrolytic tinplate lines). Government (RFC) pig tin stocks dropped from 18,151 tons April 1, to 17,753 on April 30. In April, the Texas City Smelter produced 3,058 long tons of 3-Star and 151 tons of copan from concentrates. The plant upgraded 151 tons of 2-star to 3-star during the month.

Tungsten—A bill to suspend import duties on tungsten and tungsten products for a period of two years was introduced in the house August 20 by Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina. The bill, H. R. 5248, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee of which Mr. Doughton is chairman. The bill is understood to have the support of the national defense agencies. It would apply the suspension of duties to any article containing 50 percent of tungsten or tugsten carbide. It is intended to encourage the import of these products to take up the shortage in domestic supplies.

Zinc—Average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines increased 1 percent in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. June output, in terms of recoverable metal was 56,669 tons, produced at an average rate of 1,889 tons a day, compared with 58,233 tons in May at an average rate of 1,878 tons. June output in the states east of the Mississippi River was 2 percent below the May level. In Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma combined production decreased 6 percent, with reductions in every state except Kansas. In the combined western states June zinc production was 2 percent below the May total, but 11 percent above the 1950 monthly average.

Trade Briefs

Gene McMasters has been named advertising manager for Denver Chemical Company, New York.

Erwin O. Freund fellowship in chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology has been awarded to Morton J. Klein.

Donald A. Knapp has been named New York district sales manager of National Foam System, Inc., West Chester, Pa.

American Box Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has installed $75,000 worth of new wirebound stitching, automatic box lumber and veneer sawing equipment at its plant.

isopropyl acetate

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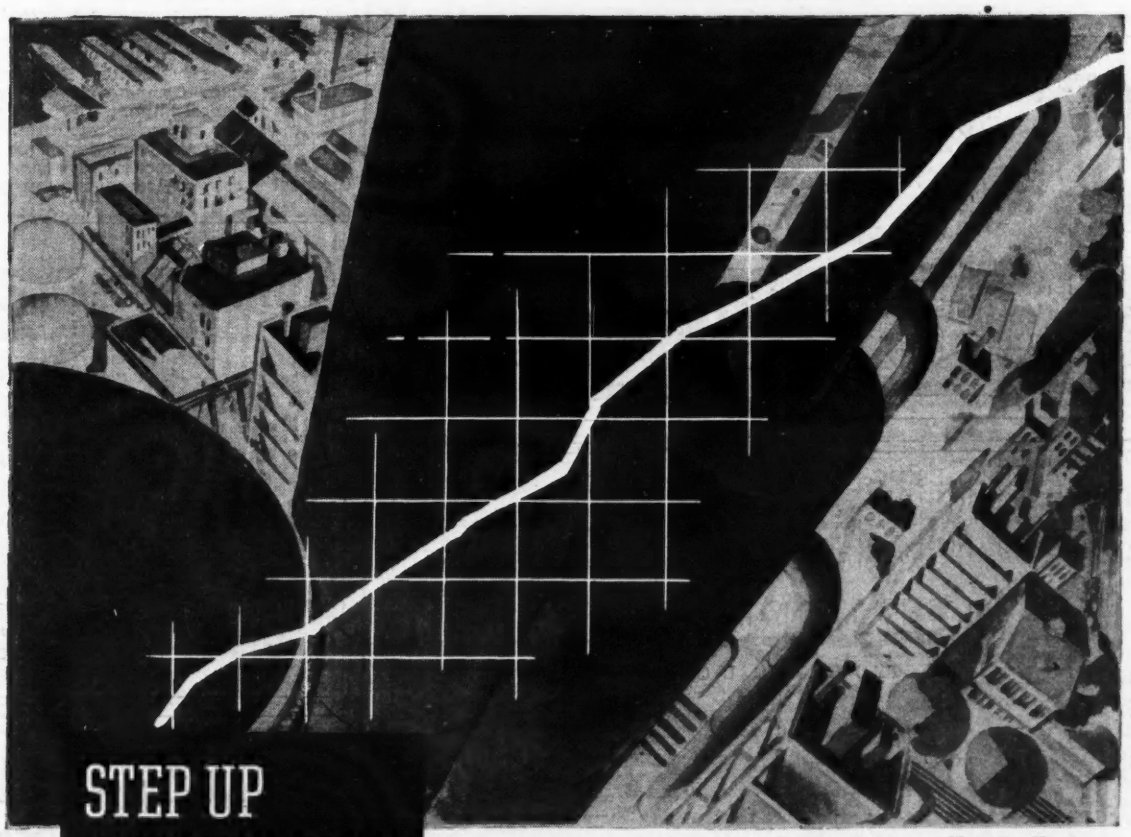

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Solvent & Chemicals Group Appointed Wyandotte Agent

The Solvents & Chemicals Group has been appointed distributors of Wyandotte's synthetic detergents and detergent promoters, Walter L. Rippeteau, manager of organic chemical sales of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced. The group, comprised of twelve individual companies, will handle distribution of various grades of "Kreelon," "Carbose" and like products in the midwest area. Following are the companies comprising the Solvents & Chemicals Group:—

Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Central Solvents & Chemicals Company, Chicago, Ill.; Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Western Solvents & Chemicals Company, Detroit, Mich.; Western Solvents & Chemicals Company, Toledo, Ohio; Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Texas Solvents & Chemicals Company, Houston, Tex.; Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., and Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Int'l Nickel Issues Data

A new technical booklet on the resistance welding of nickel and high nickel alloys has been issued by the development and research division of the International Nickel Company, Inc. Designated as technical bulletin "T-33," it contains thirty-two pages illustrated throughout by drawings and photographs. It also presents tables on mechanical properties, chemical compositions, recommended conditions for welding and other information.

The booklet is available without charge through the technical service section of Inco's development and research division, 67 Wall street, New York 5.

Stanolind Gasoline Stripping Unit Contract to Blaw-Knox

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from Stanolind Oil & Gas Company of Tulsa, Okla., for the engineering and supply of a gasoline stripping unit to be erected at the Gilliam gasoline plant near Shreveport, La. The unit will be designed to process 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day at a pressure of 350 pounds and a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Plax Assigns Anderson Added Duties

Denton Anderson, assistant vice-president of Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., has also been named general sales manager. W. F. Ebling continues as sales manager.

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US Crude Oil Capacity in '55 Seen at 8 Million Bbls. Daily

Forecasts using several different methods of calculation, including a new "productivity trend" analysis developed by the Petroleum Administration for Defense, indicate that crude oil productivity capacity in the United States can be increased from an average of roughly 6,800,000 barrels a day this year to nearly 8,000,000 barrels a day in 1955, deputy petroleum administrator Bruce K. Brown has announced.

All of the forecasts assume that drilling can and will be continued at about the 1951 rate and that about 43,400 wells will be completed annually over the next five years. PAD's estimates were prepared, Mr. Brown said, as a part of an overall analysis of crude oil productivity forecasts, undertaken by the agency's production division in an effort to evaluate the reliability of various forecasting methods. The study—titled "Forecasting Crude Oil Productive Capacity" — compares:

1. A forecast made by the production division in March, 1951, based on estimates prepared by petroleum regulatory agencies in all oil-producing states, as well as data obtained from the committee on oil and gas availability of the National Petroleum Council.

2. A forecast made by PAD on the basis of the newly-developed "productivity trend" analysis.

3. A forecast made public last month by the NPC committee on oil and gas availability.

4. A PAD forecast based on the relationship between productive capacity and annual additions to domestic petroleum reserves.

G-E Issues Power System Data

A new sixteen page bulletin describing power system equipment for pulp and paper mills is now available from the General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York. Designated as publication "GEA-5521," the bulletin reports on G-E products aimed at adding greater reliability to the electric power systems of pulp and paper mills. Illustrated with twenty-six photographs and diagrams, the bulletin features a discussion on types of turbine generators now available and points to be considered in making a selection.

Trade Briefs

American Can Company reports that it will establish a can warehouse operation at San Jose, Calif., in connection with its manufacturing plant there.

Fred L. Morritz has been awarded a fellowship in chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology for the academic year 1951-52.

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Coke-oven ammonium sulphate continues in a tight supply condition with stocks being shipped to regular consumers as rapidly as produced. Output of synthetic ammonium sulphate has been seriously cutback by the shortage of ammonia and sulphuric acid. Superphosphate remained firm and tight with practically no material available for export at present. The short supply of triple appears to be getting tighter with each successive week. Producers have been greatly hampered in maintaining triple production by the stringency in sulphur and one new plant has been unable to operate owing to the inability to secure sulphur although it has an adequate acid unit. Phosphate rock supplies have been temporarily reduced by foreign purchases, the high grades being shorter than low tests. Germany purchased a substantial quantity of the latter during the past week. Potash output is now about normal, vacation repair work being completed. No easement in the supply of nitrogenous process tankage could be noted. Nitrogen solutions are heavily under contract and so is ammonium nitrate.

Demand for packing-house byproducts has relaxed. Bone meal was quiet but was not meeting with much foreign competition owing to the high prevailing ocean freights. Occasional sales of dried blood and tankage were recorded although there was no punch to the buying movement. Pesticides were in slower demand with the domestic season about to close. BHC was obtainable and the pressure on DDT has eased off. Most of the current inquiry has come from the Delta area.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Stocks continued short with more demand than supply and some of the producers cutting contract shipments 20 percent below 1950 allotments. May exports for fertilizer use totaled 411,230 pounds, including 108,350 pounds to Canada and 302,880 to Mexico. There were also exports not especially specified of 22,966,330 pounds to Panama, Cuba and Greece.

Ammonium Sulphate—Stocks of coke-oven sulphate are being shipped as rapidly as produced. Suppliers are selling on a spot monthly basis. May exports amounted to 22,066,700 pounds of ammonium sulphate fertilizers including 16,925,450 pounds to Cuba, 2,000,000 to the Philippine Republic and 1,150,000 pounds to the Dominican Republic.

Bone Meal—Demand has slowed down for feed use but there was no change in prices. In trade quarters, it was stated that domestic producers are not getting much competition from imported meal at present owing to the high ocean freights.

Castor Pomace—Offered sparingly with occasional sales at $37.25 per ton bags works, carlot basis.

Dried Blood—Not much activity. Some sales reported at $6.75 New York and $7 per unit of ammonia Chicago.

Fish Meal—According to reports, the catch of menhaden has not been as good to date as in other years. No unusual activity in sales and no change in prices. Imports of fish meal in May for feed and fertilizer were placed at 12,866 tons by the Department of the Interior.

Hoof Meal—Quiet and unchanged at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—Relatively quiet with seasonal sales about all that can be mentioned. May exports totaled 22,966,330 pounds including 16,993,080 to Greece, 4,000,000 to Cuba and 1,930,000 to Panama.

Tankage—Sales slowed down last week with some business noted in New York at $6.75 per unit of ammonia and at $7 Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market position firm with supply situation kept relatively tight by recent foreign purchases. Last week it was reported that Germany purchased about 30,000 tons of 72 percent for shipment during the last quarter. Some 68 percent was available for export but appeared to be growing scarcer. Export shipments of Florida land pebble for May totaled 157,034 long tons and included 67,558 to Japan, 49,982 to the Netherlands and 12,284 long tons to Canada.

Superphosphate — Market conditions continued firm with production heavily under contract and the supply situation tight. The export movement in May amounted to 71,819,160 pounds of normal including 37,826,060 pounds to Canada, 28,028,500 to Cuba and 3,204,600 pounds to Brazil. Exports of tiple in May totaled 2,336,116 pounds, the largest shipments, 1,110,000 pounds were destined to Brazil. Current output of tiple is far short of demand and producers are up against a tough proposition in their effort to increase output. An important new plant in Florida is idle because it is impossible to get sulphur to operate their sulphuric acid unit.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Shipments to regular contract consumers have accounted for the current movement. Most of the plants are working at capacity levels and all are expected to be running full by September 1. Demand is heavy with no apparent easement in the supply situation. May exports of muriate amounted to 12,457,628 pounds for fertilizer use. The largest shipments, 9,279,425 pounds, were destined to Canada, Brazil was second with 3,030,200. It was stated that Formosa has entered the foreign potash market for 15,000 tons of muriate and will draw on supplies at France, Spain and Western Germany.

Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate—Active season about over. Total production expected to show up larger than in 1950. May exports amounted to 711,430 pounds, all to Mexico.

DDT—Pressure for shipment off. Foreign consumers expected to take production over the remainder of the year. May exports were valued at $996,505. Mexico was the largest buyer, Brazil was second and French Indo-China third.

Lead Arsenate—Production has taken care of the season's requirements without difficulty. May exports were 58,050 pounds with Chile taking 22,050 and the Philippine Republic 21,600 pounds.

Nicotine Sulphate—May exports totaled 37,572 pounds, 28,800 going to Japan.

Paradichlorobenzene — Market position tight. A producing plant inactive for several months is now in operation. May exports were 189,676 pounds of which 181,476 were destined to Canada.

Sulphur

Judging from trade reports, the supply situation is not getting any better. Demand continues substantially ahead of production and the current shortage appears to be getting more serious with each successive week. It is stated that some consuming plants that have acid units are unable to operate.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Slight improvement was noted in local trading last week as buying interest increased with the approaching spreading season. Producers of phosphate materials have exceeded current demands and are carrying heavy inventories However, schedules of allocations of sulphuric acid used by producers will not permit production adequate to meet total seasonal demands for phosphates. Tuna meal supplies continue very light with demand good and market firm. Nearby sardine meal continues to move at ceiling plus sack cost with spot meal quoted slightly lower. Following were ruling prices:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.30 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 discount in bulk, Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6-$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source.

Bone meal—$78-$80 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over. $82 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $82 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Fertilizers Sought by US For New England States

Fertilizer manufacturers and suppliers have been invited by the Department of Agriculture to submit bids on supplying an undetermined quantity of mixed fertilizers for the soil conservation program in the New England states. The department has asked that bids be submitted by August 28 on which date they will be publicly opened at 10 a.m. EDT.

The invitation is to establish sources of supply for 18, 19 or 20 percent superphosphate, and 0-14-14, 0-10-20, and 0-20-20 grades of mixed fertilizers in such quantities as may be required in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and such other states as may have a need for the material during the period from the date of award through December 31, 1952.

Phosphate Deposits Described

The Geological Survey has released in open files four sets of drill logs with accompanying chemical analyses of stratigraphic sections of the Phosphoria formations in Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. They are the work of V. E. McKelvey, R. W. Swanson, and others.

The report is available for consultation at the Geological Survey, room 1033 (library), General Services building, Washington, and South 157 Howard street, Spokane, Wash., Information Office, room 506, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Montpelier, Idaho; also Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, Moscow, Idaho; Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Butte, Mont.; Wyoming Geological Survey, Laramie, Wyo.; and University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Armour Fertilizer Works In Fla. to Double Capacity

Additional facilities to double capacity of the Armour Fertilizer Works at Bartow, Fla., have been under way for some time, according to the designer-constructor, the Rust Engineering Company of Birmingham and Pittsburgh. The project includes installation of process equipment at the plant which manufactures triple superphosphate.

Originally designed and built by Rust in 1949, the existing plant has a yearly capacity of 75,000 tons. The additional facilities are expected to be completed this fall.

Brazil to Make Ammonia

Establishment of synthetic ammonia plants in Brazil for production of fertilizers is being studied by a special committee working under the Ministry of Agriculture. Sites being considered include the neighborhood of the Paulo Afonso power plants on the Sao Francisco River, and the area around the new oil refinery now under construction at Cubatao, where residual gas could be used.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Phthalic anhydride was placed under the allocation order M-32 by an amendment of August 20. Under the regulation producers need not accept DO rated orders in excess of 35 percent of their monthly production. A "lead time" of fifteen days was specified. By the same amendment a "lead time" of fifteen days was also established on orders for anilin, styrene monomer, phenol, paratertiary-butylphenol and monochlorobenzene.

The market on imported cresylic acid remained virtually inactive, while imported naphthalene markets were intensely active and prices were in many cases exorbitant. The supply position of phenolic and cresylic materials remained painfully short, but light solvents, and particularly toluol, were eased almost to the point of balance. Those intermediate chemicals the market for which had been significantly relaxed by diminished demand from the dyestuffs industry, were said to be showing a pick-up of orders for early fall delivery.

Creosote was abundant and competitive. The pyridins were acutely scarce with no hope of relief for the balance of the year. All chlorinated chemical intermediates were tight, especially monochlorobenzene.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate at 100.4 percent of theoretical capacity for the week ended August 25. This was equivalent to the production of 2,007,000 tons of ingots and castings for the entire industry, compared to 2,029,000 tons the previous week, and 1,747,400 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The recent slow-up in the operations of the plastics industry, which was the result of a combination of seasonal influences and actual lessened overall demand due to metal fabricating cutbacks, eased somewhat the heavy pressure of demand on benzol producers. Mostly, this was evidenced in less clamor for deliveries instead of consumers actually not taking out their full allocations.

Nevertheless, in so far as benzol for the manufacture of phenol was concerned, there was little hope of prolonged relief in this direction because some large producers were still able to supply no more than 70 percent of allocations to consumers, indicating a considerable gap yet to be filled. In addition, the planned greatly expanded production facilities would require very considerable additional quantities of benzol upon completion of construction now underway, but not due until next year.

Some relief in the critical benzol supply was expected to develop from the direction of styrene production in the event that the RFC barter deal with Western Germany, exchanging high octane gasoline for benzol is actually consummated in the movement of material. The benzol to be so obtained was earmarked for styrene manufacture for use in government owned synthetic rubber plants which are currently taking their styrene requirements wholly from styrene production based on benzol available to private industry from various sources.

Demand in the phenolic and polystyrene plastics industry was expected to pick up sharply this fall, but it was conceivable that polystyrene plastics producers might find a more favorable supply position on the monomer than has prevailed over the past year.

Creosote—The market was reported as unchanged from the condition of abundant supplies which have characterized the market in recent months. Business volume was substantial, but under that of a year ago. Consequently, the market under these conditions was a competitive one, but the cost position was such as to prevent a downward trend in prices. Producers were having to exert a steady sales effort to move sufficient material to prevent stocks from seriously backing up on them. Some producers, in this regard, were in a more favorable position than others.

Cresols—Most producers reported that their position on cresols had not changed from the condition of severe scarcity under which they have been operating for a considerable period. Working against a backlock of orders, there was little or no hope that they could catch up with orders at any time in the near future. Shipments, either on a partial or full shipment basis, were going forward with reasonable promptness to established contract consumers, but there was essentially none left over for spot sale or for the accommodation of other than established accounts.

Cresylic Acid—Market conditions prevailing in domestically produced acid bore little or no relation to the conditions prevailing in the imported market. The difference was primarily a price factor. Domestic acid was in continued heavy demand against tight and critical supplies. Imported acid was abundant and backing up in the warehouses of importers. Whereas domestic high boil acid held to its ceiling price of $1.20 to $1.25 per gallon, the imported ADF acid was priced in the range of $1.40 to $1.50 per gallon, with incoming shipments purchased at levels of around $1.50, and hence requiring a resale price level up to $1.60.

Buyer resistance, however, was such that $1.60 could not be had. Some importers were willing to unload at their cost or below, with no takers for their offerings. How long this situation would last was a matter for conjecture. Most importers at the present, however, were willing to hold their acid in stock rather than accept any significant loss, because they felt that demand conditions would be such as to bring the price back up, after the exhaustion of present consumer inventories.

Naphthalene—Crude naphthalene of all grades was in a critical supply position, and whizzed was about as bad as hot pressed. The increased use of refined naphthalene for chemical manufacture, regardless of cost, together with the exorbitant prices being paid in some quarters for crude, reflected the bleak prospects ahead for the naphthalene market from a supply point of view.

The market for alkyd resins, and for plasticizers made from phthalic anhydride which is one of the chief products manufactured from naphthalene, was still reported slow. The relaxation of demand was due to a let-up in product finishing as a consequence of metal allotment cutbacks in metal fabricating industries. While it was expected in most quarters that the fall months would see a resumption in demand for civilian end-uses to which might well be added a substantial increase in defense production, some quarters did not feel so certain that the present slack would be taken up as rapidly as might be expected. This could result in an accumulation of inventories to a point where some of the current heavy pressure on naphthalene producers would be relaxed significantly, but there was no evidence of any easement to date.

Phenol—The scarcity of supplies on this item was still an outstanding characteristic of the market. Some producers said that they were in a better position with respect to the fulfillment of orders than they had been a month ago, but in some cases they were still running around 70 percent of normal allotments with little hope of catching up in the immediate future.

A falling off of demand in the plastics, adhesives, and protective coating phenolic resin demand was reported in evidence over the past few weeks, but as yet the relaxation of demand from these directions had not added up to any substantial easing of the overall supply position, be-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	119.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended August 25 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	976,529
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,779,390
Benzol	gals.	3,291,911
Coaltar	gals.	15,013,162
Creosote oil	gals.	603,203
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,050,891
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,127
Toluol	gals.	617,710
Xylol	gals.	160,854

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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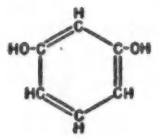
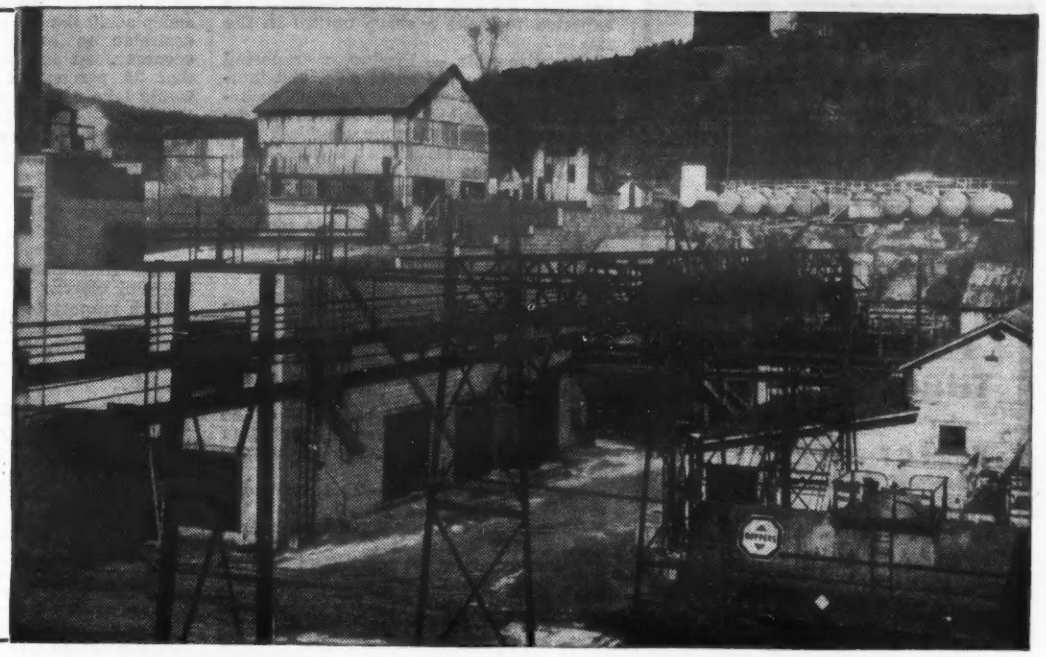


Koppers expands its production facilities



THROUGH expanding production facilities, our Chemical Division plans to manufacture more Resorcinol. Distribution of Koppers Resorcinol is now governed by Schedule 6 under NPA Order M-45.

Many end products, resulting from the reactions of Resorcinol, are essential to the defense effort. Typical products: explosives, medicinals, pharmaceuticals, woodworking adhesives, dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals—plus compounds that make rubber adhere better to fabrics and cords.

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Koppers Resorcinol is manufactured in two grades. Koppers Resorcinol, Technical, for most chemical manufacturing and processing use, is produced in flake form with a minimum purity of 98.5%. Koppers Resorcinol, U.S.P., for medicinal and pharmaceutical applications, is in the form of fine crystals with a minimum purity of 99.5%.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, send for Bulletin C-9-124. This Bulletin describes many of the interesting and unusual reactions of Resorcinol, as well as its physical properties, chemical properties and uses.

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cause the industry had been running so far behind schedule over the past several months. This retarded delivery was in large part due to the allocation of heavy quantities of benzol to the higher priority use of styrene monomer manufacture, at the expense of phenol and other benzol consuming products.

From the long term point of view, however, producers saw a ray of hope stemming both from a greater benzol volume availability, and from expanded phenol production capacity in plants currently under construction or for which certificates of necessity had been issued.

Pyridin—Over the last two or three years the end-use pattern of pyridins, and especially of highly refined materials, had expanded into new end uses and greater demand for established end uses. Entering into the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, water-proofings, insecticides, dyestuffs, and rubber chemicals, the demand got to be so far in excess of supply that there appeared to be no hope of catching up with materials supplied from natural coaltar bases.

Production of pyridin and related bases from petroleum was planned by one petroleum chemical firm in a plant to be built in the Texas area. No relief from the critical supply position could be expected from this direction, however, until June of next year, or thereafter, when the plant is expected to be completed. In an operation of this kind, there are always operating and production difficulties to be ironed out, before a steady flow of production can be expected, and frequently this stage is a drawn-out, time consuming one.

Solvent Naphtha—The total solvent naphtha production from coaltar sources was so small, in relation to the overall demand, that this tight market saw no reflection of the easing tendency which has characterized the market for aromatic solvents in recent weeks. Demand was such that after established accounts were accommodated, there was very little left over for spot sale. Prices continued in their range of 31 to 34 cents per gallon on an f.o.b. works basis.

Toluol—Coaltar solvent producers reported this item to be in the easiest supply position of any of the coaltar aromatic solvents, and in a more readily available supply than it had been for a long time. Some consumers were, during August, taking out only a fraction of their regular allotment. Others were still taking close to their full quota. The overall result was a restoration of good balance between supply and demand, with some producers having to exert some sales effort to dispose of accumulating tankcars that resulted from lowered consumer requirements. This situation, however, was not regarded as at all serious and was felt likely to come to an abrupt end in the early fall months. Substantial increased direct defense demands were expected, and resumption of higher rates of civilian enduses were indicated.

Xylol—The xylol market was said to be noticeably tighter than the toluol market. Although there had been a decline in demand in line with the slow-up of operations in the protective coating industry, the result was not such as to adversely affect the market on coaltar xylol.

Intermediates

Anilin—The Aug. 20 amendment to M-32, provided a lead time of fifteen days on this item. Meanwhile, supplies were short of the overall demand, hampering the production of hydroquinone and the many other chemical products for which anilin is an important intermediate.

Monochlorobenzene — This important chemical intermediate was involved in the manufacture of such a wide range of chemicals, many of them still in critical supply, that there was no hope of any relief in current shortages for the balance of this year, and beyond, until construction of additional benzol and chlorine production units are completed. The lead time under M-32 on this item was established at fifteen days by an amendment to the order issued August 20.

Para-aminophenol—The tight market on this item was said to show no indications of any significant easing. Because it was an item in relatively small volume usage compared to many phenolic chemicals, the scarcity was not as acutely felt as was the case with many other items. Nevertheless, the shortage was there, and it was expected to remain. Prices remained at the 98c. ceiling level.

Paradichlorobenzene—More because of the fact that the season is essentially over on heavy consumption of this item, rather than any easing of raw materials, some producers reported that they were caught up on back orders of this item. This was regarded as a temporary situation,

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however, because seasonal demand was expected to make a sharp upturn in the fall.

Paranitroanilin — Producers reported PNA as still on the short side, and indicated that there was every reason to believe that it would remain so for the balance of the year. Organic chemical production was maintained at a high level, and in some chemicals derived from paranitroanilin there had been in recent weeks a mild relaxation of demand. This, however, was showing a tendency to pick up and it was believed the early fall months would see all consumers clamoring again for PNA.

Paratertiarybutylphenol—This item continued to move in a market characterized by continued scarcity. Under an amendment to M-32 issued August 20, the lead time was established on this item at fifteen days. Prices were firm at ceiling levels established at the beginning of the year. There was no foreseeable relief in prospect for supplies during the balance of the year.

Phthalic Anhydride — This critically scarce chemical was placed under the M-32 regulation by the August 20 amendment to the order. It provides that no producer need accept more than 35 percent of his monthly production as DO rated orders, and a lead time of fifteen days was established. This was done because some producers were getting more than their fair share of DO rated orders, and placing the item under M-32 was felt desirable to avoid dislocations in the economy. At the same time it was felt that 35 percent of the nation's output would take care of defense needs.

Meanwhile, despite the continued slowup in certain phthalic containing products such as alkyd resins and plasticizers, there was no reflection of this in the accpetance of consumers on allocated shipments. Buyers were said to be taking out full quotas as a hedge against the expected more critical supply position likely to develop near the year-end as a result of the growing scarcity of naphthalene.

With respect to the naphthalene shortage, reports indicated that it was becoming more acute, but as yet phthalic plants were able to operate at virtually full capacity.

Styrene—An amendment to M-32 issued August 20 established a lead time of fifteen days on styrene monomer. Demand for this product for polystyrene plastics manufacture was currently off somewhat from former levels, but the easement was felt to be temporary and not likely to last beyond next month. Prices of the monomer in tankcars were firm at 18c. per pound, but, of course, the great bulk of the monomer currently being manufactured was going into the government's synthetic rubber program, and this moved mostly on a cost plus basis, under contract.

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Blaw-Knox Names Steinhoff

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Paul F. Steinhoff as senior engineer in its process engineering department. Mr. Steinhoff has had ten years' experience in chemical and process engineering and comes to Blaw-Knox from Procter & Gamble.

Trade Briefs

C. W. Bryant has been named manager of the purchasing section of the materials and purchasing department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ronald C. Forrest, director of the Carded Yarn Association and Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has been named executive director of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation, effective September 1.

Koppers Company Assistant Vice-Presidencies to Two

The tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of J. C. Macon, jr., and H. B. Cummings as assistant vice-presidents of the division. Mr. Macon is sales manager for the division and Mr. Cummings is the division's procurement manager. Both will retain their present duties. Mr. Macon joined Koppers in 1935, while Mr. Cummings joined the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, then a Koppers affiliate, in 1934.

In addition, the company's engineering and construction division has announced receipt of contracts from United States Steel Corporation and from Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Ltd., Sydney, Nova Scotia, for engineering and construction of new coke oven batteries. The U. S. Steel contract calls for three new batteries of chemical-recovery coke ovens, each comprised of sixty-one ovens, to be constructed at its Clairton, Pa., works, to replace three old batteries. The Dominion Steel contract involves construction of a single battery to replace two old batteries presently in operation.

Freeport Rents New Offices

Freeport Sulphur Company has rented the entire eighth floor of the Chrysler Building East, New York, on a long-term lease. The new thirty-two story building is scheduled for completion in November.

Chromite Deposit Data Published by California

Descriptions and maps of a number of chromite deposits in California have been published by the State Division of Mines, Ferry building, San Francisco 11. They are contained in separates of bulletin 134 and are obtainable from the division as follows:—

Del Norte county, topographic map, part I, chapter 1, 40 cents.

Siskiyou county, text and topographic map, part I, chapter 2, $1.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest for textile and leather chemicals was still confined to actual requirements last week. While trading was slow, the market remained on a steady basis for most materials. The only change took place in potato starch, grinders advanced quotations ¼ cent per pound.

Among the chemical group, bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite continued in tight supply. Other chemicals were adequate to meet current demand. All were quotably unchanged and steady.

Limited stocks of potato starch in Maine, combined with the prospects of a smaller potato crop there and in the West, resulted in producers raising prices. Tapioca flour also was firmer in the local market due to higher cost of shipments from Brazil. Trading for spot and shipment continued slow. Moderate improvement was reported in demand for corn dextrin and starch for prompt delivery as consumers replenished low inventories. Inquiry for sago flour was quiet and without feature for spot and forward delivery.

Tanners continued to center inquiry for quebracho extract replacements, which were offered sparingly. Wattle bark and extract also were scarce at producing centers, and no improvement in the supply situation is expected until October or November. Other materials were inactive at unchanged quotations.

Rayon shipments in July totaled 106,900,000 pounds, 2½ percent less than June, according to Textile Economics Bureau. Viscose high tenacity yarn shipped in July amounted to 28,000,000 pounds, equaling June shipments and 5½ percent above the monthly figures for the first half of 1951. Rayon produced in the second quarter, April-June, totaled 336,900,000 pounds, a new high.

Department of Agriculture has reported that more than half the United States annual production of wool falls into the grade classification of fine (64's, 70's, 80's). This is based on an analysis, nationally and by states, of the domestic wool clip for the year 1946. Department officials stated that approximately the same proportion continues to hold. The report "The Domestic Wool Clip," containing information on grades, staple length, shrinkage, and other factors, is based on Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of the 1946 clip, practically all of which was acquired by the CCC.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
316.2	316.2	316.6	225.1	253.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market conditions remained steady despite quiet trading. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Bichromates—Supply situation continued tight as production continued to be absorbed against former contracts. Resale lots commanded premiums well above the contract price. Export business was light, due to high cost of available supplies.

Sodium Acetate—Prices were unchanged and well held. New business was quiet. Good demand was noted against contracts.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Available supplies continued light. Export demand was active and unsatisfied. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sulphonated Oils—High cost of tallow was reflected in sulphonated grades. Prices were unchanged, but steadier than heretofore. Buying interest lagged for all sulphonated grades.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Supplies were scarce as the production was sold up. Demand continued to exceed supplies. Albumin and dried soluble blood were well held at current quotations.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest was more active. Consumers stepped up demand for prompt delivery, replenishing inventories. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades.

Corn Starch—Trading showed moderate improvement for prompt requirements. Business was more active than early in the month as consumers replenished low inventories. Quotations were firm at unchanged levels. Visible corn supply increased 149,000 bushels to 29,808,000 bushels for the week ended August 18, compared with 38,926,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consuming demand was reported for small lots for prompt delivery. While trading was not heavy, the market remained steady, with the firmness of eggs. Edible flake was maintained at $1.97 to $1.99 per pound, according to quantity, and powder at $2.01 to $2.03 per pound. Supplies of technical were freer, and light sales were noted at $1.08 per pound, spot delivery.

Egg Yolk—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for immedate requirements. Prices were unchanged and maintained at $1.31 to $1.33 per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Higher prices were announced last week by grinders in Maine and Idaho advancing quotations ¼c. per pound. Carlots were quoted at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, and 5¾c., Idaho. Supplies at producing centers were limited and well held at the advance. Buying interest was light, though deliveries against former orders were in steady request. Stocks on spot also were advanced to 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—This market was inactive. Prices were unchanged and none too steady. Raw was quoted nominally at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9½c. to 9¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported slow. Shipments from Brazil were advanced to levels above quotations of spot stocks, and created a stronger tone in the spot market. Brazilian high grade was firmer at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 8c., and low, 6¾c. to 7¼c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Consuming inquiry for hides and leather continued spotty. Big packer hides were easier and were sold below ceilings. This further softened small packer hides and light sales took place at lower levels, and reduced buying interest. Leather prices continued unsettled and quotations were easy and more or less nominal. Sole leather trading was reported of a hand-to-mouth nature. Interest in side leather also was lacking, and prices were unsteady.

Chestnut Extract—While trading was reported slow, the market remained steady at the recent advance. Supplies were light and closely held at current quotations.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Offers were limited. Consuming inquiry was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark—Quietness prevailed in this market, tanners showing little interest in replacements. South American bark 30 to 32 percent tannin was held at $58 to $59 per ton, exdock. African bark, 38 percent tannin was nominal at $81 to $82 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry continued slof for replacements. Shipments of J1's were quoted at $63 per ton, exdock and crushed, $83 to $85, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming demand continued active for prompt shipment, but the volume of business was restricted by the scarcity of offerings. Primary market was strong at unchanged quotations. Ordinary solid was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, and clarified, 11c. per pound, exdock.

Valonia—Business was reported inactive. Offers for shipment were steady, with tanners showing little interest in replacements. Cups were maintained at $65 to $67 per ton, exdock. Beards were firm at $87 per ton, exdock, with trading reported at this figure. Extract was quoted at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—There was no change in this market. Stocks of bark and extract at producing centers were reported scarce and the market remained firm under active inquiry for replacements. Prices were unchanged. Fair average bark was nominal at $93 to $101 per ton, and merchandise, $94 to $96 per ton, exdock. Extract was held at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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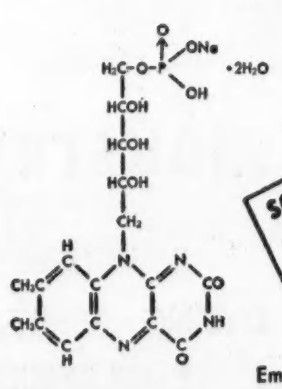

SOLUBILITY MORE THAN 100 TIMES THAT OF RIBOFLAVIN

Empirical Formula: $C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_9PNa \cdot 2H_2O$

PROPERTIES: *Solubility in water more than 100 times that of riboflavin.* A synthetically prepared yellow powder resembling riboflavin. Contains small amounts of disodium salt. Riboflavin content 70-72%. Fluorescence, color intensity and biological activity identical with riboflavin on a molar basis. Stability approximately that of riboflavin. Phosphate ester group very resistant to hydrolysis.

RIBOFLAVIN-5′-PHOSPHATE DIETHANOLAMINE

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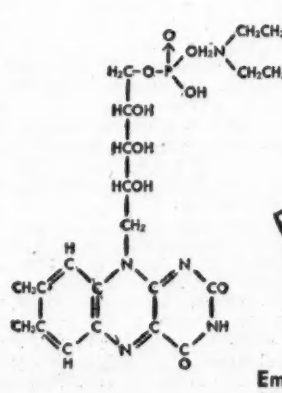

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PROPERTIES: *Solubility in water more than 200 times that of riboflavin.* Riboflavin content 61-63%. Properties in other respects similar to those of riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Following the trend of past weeks, the market failed to show much price activity. Cocoa butter, as usual, reflected a fluctuating bean market with a price advance of ½c. per pound. Menthol, still in the doldrums, mirrored the anxiety of dealers to move their stock, with an overall drop of 20c. per pound. Actually the current prices being quoted for both Brazilian and Chinese menthol were considered largely nominal since inquiries for large lots have been met with prices shaded as much as 25c. below the market.

Castor beans continue quite scarce and the price currently quoted was said to be generally a nominal one. Demand for feed molasses remained moderate in this area with supplies adequate. Aloin was reported to be enjoying a strong demand while prospects for a price hike seemed eminent due to a worsening situation with regard to supplies of raw material. Demand for emetine hydrochloride, especially for export, was strong.

While the price for this material was holding at prior levels, the steady price advance of the raw material, ipecac root, over the past months was expected to be reflected in an increased price for the finished product, in the not too distant future.

Despite peak production schedules, producers of ethyleneglycol reported a continued shortage of this polyhydric alcohol. Supplies of benzoic acid were reported to be behind demand as a result of the continued shortage of phenol. Another casualty of the phenol shortage was salol, which continued to run behind demand.

Held back by the tight supply of sulphuric acid, producers of boric acid reported this material as still being in short supply. The outlook here was for no significant relief in the immediate future. Demand for crude lactose for use in the production of penicillin remained at high levels and supplies were considered tight with most producers being able to accommodate their regular customers only.

In an amendment to CPR 22, effective August 25, wood alcohol was removed from price control under CPR 22 and reverted to coverage under CPR.

Acetaldehyde—Demand for this aldehyde was reported to be far in excess of supply. Heavy consumption by DDT manufacturers of this aliphatic aldehyde was reported to be one of the main consuming sources which have kept this organic material in tight supply. Prospects for any significant alleviation in supply were not anticipated in the immediate future.

Aloin—Demand for this alkaloid was reportedly good, with prices holding at prior levels. However, while some quarters stated that supplies were adequate for present demand, the trend was definitely toward a tightening supply of this material. For some months there have not been any offerings of aloes originating from either Curacao or Cape Aloes. This would seem to portend a future shortage of the alkaloid, it was said.

Benzoic Acid—With toluene in better supply, the main stumbling block in the production of sufficient benzoic acid to meet the demand was said to be chlorine. The continued tight position of chlorine, which is essential in the synthesis of this material has resulted in the tight supply position held by this acid. The acid, itself, a stepping stone in the synthesis of many organic compounds, was reported to be in such demand as to preclude any significant easing in supply in the foreseeable future. With the chlorine shortage due to continue because of lack of sufficient facilities for the production of enough of the halogen to meet demand, it was not thought that any appreciable increase in the production of benzoic acid in the immediate future was likely.

Boric Acid—Another casualty of the continued shortage of sulphuric acid was this material. Demand for boric acid was reported to be good but supplies were inadequate to cope with it. The contemplated allocation of sulphuric acid, which is presently allocated geographically, may have some bearing on future availability of this material.

The carlot price for the technical acid, in crystalline form, was quoted at $116.75 per ton, in bulk; $120.75 in bags, and $145.25 in barrels, at the works. USP acid was listed at $25 per ton higher.

Castor Oil—This market continues unchanged. Beans remained scarce and the latest price to be heard, which was largely nominal, was $230 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Castor oil was also scarce.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 2,195,550 pounds as compared to the 5,409,900 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of oil at these ports amounted to 233,600 pounds, as compared with the 400,678 pounds landed in the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports of beans from the first of this year to August 23, 1951, amounted to 113,860,300 pounds, as compared with the 138,364,350 pounds brought in during the corresponding period of last year. Imports of oil to date this year totaled 76,920,096 pounds, as compared with the 20,663,762 pounds, imported in the corresponding period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting the unstable market in cocoa beans, the price of the butter was last reported to be up ½c. per pound over that of last week. The current price for cocoa butter was quoted at 67c. per pound. Demand for this material has shown some impetus from the quiet state of this market in recent months. There has been a perceptible pickup in the volume of orders for cocoa butter, with the majority of these orders for future delivery. Supplies were still more than adequate for the demand at present.

Emetine—While the price for emetine hydrochloride, USP, was reported to be holding at previous levels, observers in the trade felt that in view of increasing raw material costs, an advance in the price of this salt was likely, in the near future. There was still material available at $38.75 per ounce. How long it would be until higher replacement costs result in a price advance was largely a matter for conjecture. Demand for this material, especially for export, was said to be strong with supplies getting shorter. Over a period of months, the price of ipecac root has worked upward and there was not too much of this material offered from Central American sources.

Ethyleneglycol—Despite record production, demand for this polyhydric alcohol continued to run in excess of supply. With synthetic methanol short, the demand from the anti-freeze manufacturers for ethyleneglycol has been so great as to keep this material in tight supply. Demand from the army and airforce was expected to reach its peak in the Fall when anticipated expansion of the defense program hits its stride. Preference for a permanent type of anti-freeze, such as this glycol, by the public was expected to account for the major part of this year's production.

Glycerin—Consumption of glycerin was said to be proceeding at levels similar to those prevailing over the past few months. Any significant increase in demand has not been noted as yet, although, based on past experience, the month of September should see a pickup in consumer needs. Supplies of glycerin were considered adequate, at present.

Following a steady decline in the price of the crude material, glycerin of domestic origin was reported to be selling at 37c. per pound for the soaplye, 80 percent, in tanks, while saponification crude of 88 percent purity was quoted at 40.8c. per pound, on the same basis.

Several large soap producers reduced their wholesale soap prices. This move was considered, by trade observers, to mean that the chance of a further decline in glycerin prices would be forestalled. With this initiation in operation of several munitions plants in the Fall, the supply outlook for glycerin was said to be one of increasing tightness.

Isobufanol — In strong demand from consuming sources, supplies of this alcohol were reported to be tight. In addition to its application in the lacquer industry, isobutyl alcohol was said to be in demand as a solvent for dyes, oils, urea-aldehyde resins, natural gums and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and photographic material. Prices remained unchanged.

Lactose—Demand for the crude material for use in the production of penicillin was said to be running ahead of supply.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
260.9	261.5	262.5	255.8	264.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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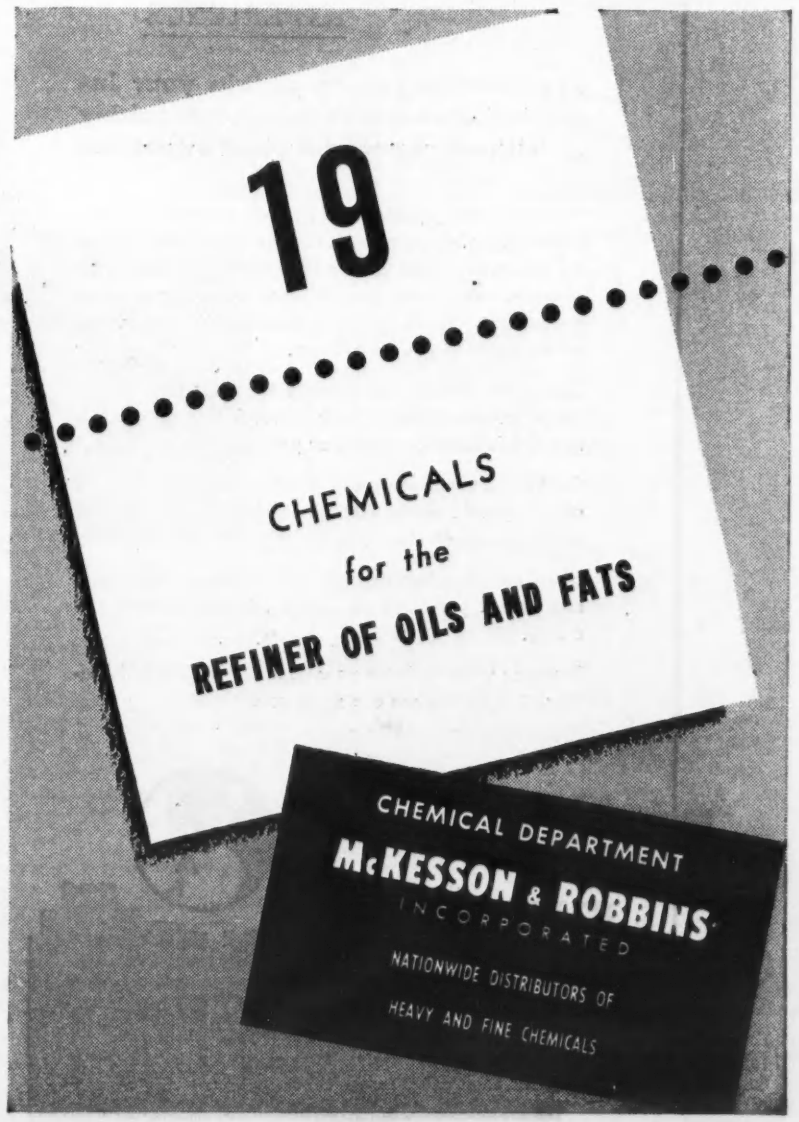

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This situation has existed for some time and was expected to continue in the immediate future. With the initiation in operation of additional penicillin producing facilities in the Fall, it was generally conceded that supplies of crude lactose would continue tight.

Demand for the edible and USP material, while not nearly as strong as that for the crude, was said to be at good levels. The supply picture here was in better shape. Supplies of both edible and USP material were reported to be in approximate balance with demand.

Crude lactose was currently quoted at 18c. per pound, in bags, for carlot quantities, the edible material, in fiber drums, being one cent higher. The USP grade lactose was listed at 29c. per pound in 30,000 pound quantities.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin remained seasonally quiet. In fact, in some quarters, it was observed that demand seemed to be even less than heretofore. Supplies were ample and prices continued unchanged from those which prevailed over recent weeks.

Menthol—In continuation of the trend of the past several months, activity in this market was virtually nil. Demand was spotty while inquiries have shown some increase in number. Some trade observers felt that the market was due to turn in the near future but hastened to stress that this was only a presumption based upon the fact that some large consumers were probing the market, as it were, with inquiries concerning the purchase of sizable lots. In general, the large consumers of menthol were watching the market closely, awaiting a bottom to the price decline, which was down approximately another 20 cents per pound.

The latest price development was in the neighborhood of $10.40 for the Brazilian and $10.70 per pound for the Chinese. Reports from Japan were such that the c.i.f. price at New York would be around $11 per pound. This price alone, not even considering the duty, was some 30 cents over the nominal market price for Chinese menthol.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol continued to outdistance supply. Heavy consumption by producers of formaldehyde, and its demand as an antifreeze, have succeeded in keeping this material in tight supply. With the advent of an accelerated defense program in the Fall, trade observers, on the whole, did not foresee any significant relief in this picture in the immediate future.

A similar situation was reported to exist in the case of natural methanol, a primary usage of which is as a denaturing agent in the production of denatured industrial alcohol. Demand for this material was said to be in excess of supply and prospects were for a continued shortage of this alcohol with the resumption of heavy alcohol consumption in the Fall.

In amendment 23 to CPR 22, effective August 25, wood alcohol was removed from price control under CPR 22 and reverted to coverage under GCPR.

Methylethylketone—Demand for this material, which has been finding increasing usage in the lacquer industry as a solvent, continued at strong levels. Supplies were reported to be tight and from all indications, observers in the trade felt that this ketone would continue in short supply for some time. Prospects for the future were for a worsening supply situation, it was stated, in some quarters. Prices remained unchanged from ceiling schedules.

Milk Powder—The market was about steady on spray process nonfat dry milk solids, with supplies ample but not excessive. Roller process material was steady to firm, with supplies light but adequate. Buying was confined mostly to fill-

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ing immediate needs. Current prices for spray process skimmed milk ranged from 15½c. to 17¾c. per pound, in carlots, while the roller process was quoted from 14½c. to 16¾c. per pound, on the same basis.

The market on dry whole milk was steady with demand light and supplies adequate. Prices ranged from 36c. to 42¾c. per pound, in barrels and drums, depending upon butterfat content and source.

Available to buyers this month are 20,000,000 pounds of 1951-production nonfat dry milk solids, spray process. This commodity may be purchased at 15½c. per pound, in carlots only, from the USDA. The ban on commercial imports of skimmed milk powders has become effective, according to a USDA announcement. Import of this material for domestic consumption was prohibited by the DPA as amended, when the Secretary of Agriculture determines they are interfering with domestic production, storing and marketing, or placing a burden on the government's price support program.

USDA purchases for the week ended August 16, 1951, totaled 2,496,375 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids, with no roller process being purchased. Sales in the same period totaled 125,625 pounds of spray process material.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand was slow in the Gulf area while it remained generally moderate in the Northeastern United States and strong on the West Coast. Prices were steady in all but the Gulf area. Some distributors in New Orleans had lowered their quotations as much as 1 cent in recent weeks. Prices were 1 cent lower at Jacksonville and ½ cent lower at Clewiston. Supplies of blackstrap were adequate for existing demand.

At New Orleans the price ranged from 31c. to 32c. per gallon, with supplies ample, while at Mobile the price was 31c. per gallon. On the West coast (Richmond, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle) the demand for feed molasses was reported to be strong, with supplies adequate. The price at these points was 26.9c. per gallon, as compared to the 27.2c. per gallon quoted at Stockton.

Beet molasses at California points was quoted at 23.9c. to 26.9c. per gallon, while in New York this molasses was quoted at prices from 33.3c. to 36.8c. per gallon. Citrus molasses was reportedly becoming short in Florida, with some dealers having no stock for sale.

Salol—Demand for this material continued in excess of supply. Due to the shortage of phenol, this salicylate was still running behind in the fulfilling of consumer needs. It was generally contended that this situation would continue in the immediate future, at least, since additional facilities for the manufacture of phenol were not due to be completed for some time. Prices remainded unchanged.

Sugar—The USDA announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during January-June, 1951, totaled 4,194,571 short tons, raw value, 41,138 tons of which were deliveries for export. In the corresponding period of 1950, 3,807,771 tons, same basis, were distributed, some 14,640 tons of which were delivered for export.

Stocks of sugar on hand June 30, 1951, totaled 1,089,550 tons, raw value, as compared to a total of 1,177,220 tons on the same date last year.

Fair Trade Bureau to Mobilize Retailers for New Legislation

Plans to mobilize at least 1,000,000 retailers in all fair trade industries in a nation-wide drive for a new federal fair trade law have been announced by Dr. John W. Dargavel, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists and chairman of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade.

Fair trade committees will be organized in every state in the country and in as many as possible of the 435 congressional districts, Dr. Dargavel explained. State and local spokesmen for druggists, booksellers, jewelers, hardware dealers, grocers, tire stores, stationers, electrical appliance shops, gas stations and other small businessmen using fair trade are being asked to form the nucleus of these committees, Dr. Dargavel said.

Trade Briefs

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has named Lawrence J. Jacobs sales promotion manager for its amino products division.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has announced the release of B complex-12, a new vitamin capsul which is said to provide a comp'ete source of B complex vitamins, including vitamin B_{12} and folic acid, for oral administration.

Atlas Powder (Canada) Announces Assignments

Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd., has announced the selection of F. E. Sterne, managing director, for an important defense post with the Canadian government and the appointment of John L. Sharpe, of Atlas Canada's sales department, as assistant sales manager.

In his new post with the Canadian government, Mr. Sterne's title will be production officer, chemicals and explosives division, Canadian Arsenals, Ltd., a government subsidiary corporation with headquarters in Ottawa. His appointment is for one year during which he will be responsible for the dominion's chemicals and explosives production program.

As assistant sales manager, Mr. Sharpe will take over Mr. Sterne's responsibilities while the latter is serving with the government. Mr. Sharpe has been with Atlas Canada's sales department since the company was organized last year. Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd., is a joint venture of G. F. Sterne & Sons, Ltd., Brantford, Canada, and Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Atlas Canada, whose headquarters are in Brantford, has opened its first branch sales office at 911 Bay street, Toronto.

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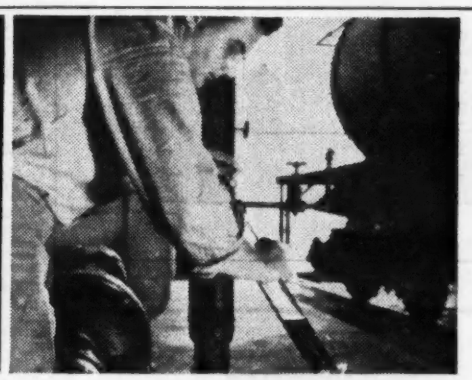

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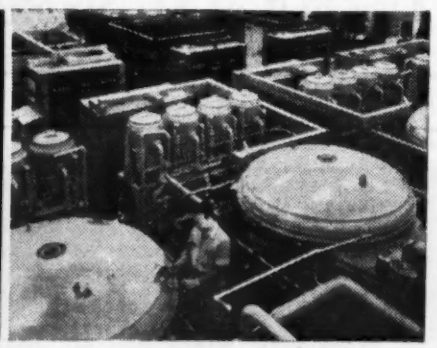

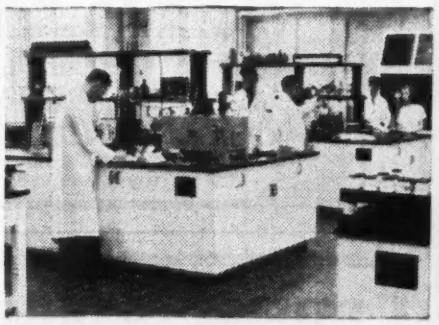

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Tuberculosis Treatment Studies Get US Grants

Various new drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis will be evaluated under more than a dozen of the grants awarded by the Microbiological Institute of the National Institutes of Health, Federal Security Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing announced August 23.

These grants are among a total of 102 grants amounting to $1,088,952 which were awarded to non-federal medical scientists by the National Microbiological Institute with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council. A large number of these grants are concerned with diseases, other than tuberculosis, which are also caused by microorganisms.

Chemical Specialty Aid Sought by Air Force

The United States Air Force purchasing and contracting office at the Wright-Patterson base, Dayton, Ohio, is conducting negotiations for (1) development and test of a metal-to-metal adhesive and (2) development of a fire-retardant coating.

Particulars on (1), which is open for officers until September 10, are given in invitation 46-Q. Offers on the second project will be taken until August 30; particulars are in invitation 59-Q.

Frailey in Hospital

Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has entered the Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., for a rest and complete checkup. He expects to remain at the hospital through the remainder of this month.

Tracerlab Develops Radiation Meter

A new alpha beta gamma survey meter with an optional probe for alpha detection and many new design features has been announced by Tracerlab, Inc., 130 High street, Boston 10, Mass.

Developed for use as both a radiation dosage rate meter and for civil defense use as a low-level contamination monitor, the "SU-5A" is said to be especially helpful in the laboratory for checking glassware, benchtops, hands, coats, etc., and in locating relatively small amounts of spilled radiochemicals. In addition, the instrument can be used to locate radium, for monitoring the amount of radiation from Oak Ridge isotope shipments and the measuring of dosage rates from stored radioisotopes, to ascertain whether adequate shielding has been employed.

Wyandotte Adds Three

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has added Paul W. Blume, formerly secretary and director of development at Michigan Chemical Corporation, to its market development staff. Mr. Blume's previous experience includes research and market development work with petroleum chemicals, insecticides and general organic chemicals. James R. Taylor has joined the company's Los Angeles, Calif., laboratory to conduct development of specialized cleaners for the aircraft and automotive equipment industries. Dr. Donald E. Trucker also has come into the Wyandotte organization to work on the synthesis of organic compounds and surfactant development.

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Climax Uranium Expanding Activities, Names M. Kay

Climax Uranium Company has announced an expansion of its activities and the appointment of Marvin Kay, formerly with American Lead Zinc Company, as vice-president and general manager of the company. E. J. Duggan, vice-president, and Blair Burwell, general manager, who organized the company and put its mill at Grand Junction, Col., into operation, will continue to devote part of their time to the company affairs as consultants to Mr. Kay.

Plans for expansion include extension of present exploration and development work in the district as well as a program of process research and development.

California Texas Oil Plans To Build Unit in Lebanon

California Texas Oil Company, Ltd., jointly owned by Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Company, has authorized the construction of a diesel and fuel oils plant near Sidon, Lebanon, the western terminus of the Trans Arabian Pipeline.

The plant will have a daily capacity of 13,000 barrels and is scheduled for completion within two years. Caltex will build and operate the plant under an agreement with the Lebanese government, with diesel and fuel oils going to local consumption and Caltex bunkers.

Uhe Company Moves

George Uhe Company has moved to new quarters at the Port Authority Building, 76 Ninth avenue, New York. The concern's telephone number (WAtkins 9-0870) remains unchanged.

NARD Members Contribute $30,000 To Fair Trade Bureau for 3rd Yr.

Members of the National Association of Retail Druggists have contributed their full quota of $30,000 toward the third year's financing of the program of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, according to announcement last week by Dr. John W. Dargavel, NARD executive secretary and bureau chairman.

This brings to $90,000 the total sum contributed to the bureau by the independent druggists, who met in full their quotas for the first and second year's operations of the bureau.

Canadian Imports: May

Imports of specified commodities into Canada during May have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for May, compared with May, 1950, and the January-May period of 1951, are the following products:—

	May 1951	May 1950	Jan.-May 1951
Acids	$904,000	$466,000	$3,465,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	1,395,000	638,000	7,207,000
Cellulose products	647,000	630,000	3,262,000
Chemical products, other	4,875,000	3,714,000	22,249,000
Coal products	1,902,000	1,335,000	8,120,000
Drugs and medicines	2,544,000	2,524,000	11,383,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,425,000	1,006,000	7,506,000
Fertilizers	916,000	871,000	3,867,000
Gums and resins	642,000	475,000	3,351,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p	2,545,000	2,353,000	10,744,000
Paints and varnishes	1,881,000	1,562,000	9,645,000
Petroleum, crude	20,982,000	20,090,000	90,084,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	13,275,000	9,529,000	40,398,000
Rubber and products	9,369,000	3,102,000	46,099,000
Synthetic resins and products	2,741,000	1,988,000	14,133,000
Tin	2,036,000	576,000	8,842,000
Vegetable oils	6,415,000	2,337,000	25,492,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	211,000	164,000	1,415,000

Merck to Buy Farm Property

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has signed contracts to purchase Beacon Lodge, a 208-acre farm estate in North Branch, Somerset county, N. J. The property will be developed as an experimental farm under the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research. Merck is expanding its research program to include studies on the growth and development of animals under actual field conditions.

Trade Briefs

George W. Ray, director of chain drug store sales for the Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, will join the sales division of Lambert Company on September 15.

Stephen J. Geohegan has been appointed vice-president in charge of materials control of Industrial Tape Corporation, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

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(*Bulletin No. AIC-299 Dated March 1951. Reprints Available on Request.)

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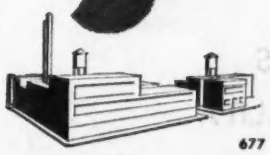

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Adhesives—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in adhesive compositions containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (US 2374327) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in nail enamels and lacquers containing a cellulose derivative as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in insulating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Leather—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Finishing—Plasticizer (US 2374-327) in coating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in coating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from or containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

Resin—Plasticizer (US 2374327) for synthetic resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial or natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Glycerylcresyl Ether

Resin—Adhesion improver (US 2413860) for melamine-type and urea-type resin coatings.

Flexibility improver (US 2413860) for such resins.

Flow promoter (US 2413860) for such resins.

Plasticizer (US 2413860) for such resins.

Peat Moss

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Fertilizer—Filler in commercial fertilizer mixtures.

Miscellaneous—Absorbent for gases and liquids (claimed to hold up to 25 times its own weight).

Insulating material for various purposes.

Litter material in poultry raising.

Sulphur Hexafluoride

Electrical—Gaseous insulator for Van de Graaf electrostatic high voltage generator used in nuclear physics studies and related work (experimental work is reported to have shown that by using this gas, the voltage capacity of generators of this type can be doubled and the size of machine can also be reduced with safety), also for X-ray machines (claims are that higher voltages and smaller size will be possible by using this gas as insulator).

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Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

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Phillips Petroleum to Start On Natural Gasoline Plant

Phillips Petroleum Company will begin immediate construction on its Sprayberry natural gasoline plant in Midland county, Tex., the company announced last week. The plant will have an initial capacity for processing 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily.

The plant site has been purchased and surveys are partially completed for pipelines and other field facilities. Considerable equipment is already available, and Phillips has received the necessary governmental approval to buy all other required materials, the company said.

Army Names Swearingen

Dr. Lloyd E. Swearingen, formerly research professor of chemistry at the University of Oklahoma, has been appointed director of basic sciences research in the Department of the Army. In his new post, Dr. Swearingen will plan, coordinate and supervise the Army's program of research in the basic sciences. He will also assist and advise all Army agencies on scientific problems.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in June

June production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 4 percent above May and 27 percent over June, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,631,655 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,062,377 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,329,581 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,605,254 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,127,692 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,303,754 steel packages, kegs and pails in May.

Paint Symposium Slated April 3-5 in Los Angeles

The Pacific Coast Paint and Varnish Clubs will hold a symposium April 3 to 5, 1952, at the Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. In conjunction with the symposium, a paint material and equipment exhibit, the first on the Pacific Coast, is also planned. Booth space will be charged at the rate of $1 per square foot. Reservations for booth space may be made with Al Scotland, 6901 Stanford avenue, Los Angeles 1.

Naugatuck Agents Relocate

Frank B. Molen, who is the middlewest technical sales representative for "Kralastic" molding powders and "Vibrin" polyester resins manufactured by Naugatuck chemical division, United States Rubber Company, has moved his headquarters from the division's plant in Naugatuck, Conn., to the division's branch office at 247 East Exchange street, Akron, Ohio.

Richard H. Malamphy, who is technical sales representative for these Naugatuck products along the eastern seaboard, has established new headquarters in the division's branch office at 254 Fourth avenue, New York.

Buzas Joins Keystone

August J. Buzas has joined Keystone Chemurgic Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., as general operations manager. Mr. Buzas, formerly assistant production manager of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., in his new post with Keystone Chemurgic will be in charge of production, plant development and general engineering. The company is a producer of chlorophyll.

Radium Chemical Lets Offices

The Radium Chemical Company, representatives in this country for the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, Brussels, Belgium, one of the world's largest producers of radium, has rented a large portion of the twenty-sixth floor in Chrysler Building East under construction at 159 East 42nd street, New York.

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ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Puna
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ANISE SEED—21 bls, Oslo
ANILIN DYES—6 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
26 cs, Central Eximport Co, Hamburg
33 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
OIL—48 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—270 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Arica
3 bgs, L Berberich, Vera Cruz
REGULUS—77 cs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
APATITA—50 bgs, The Dorr Co, Santos
ARABIC GUM—191 bgs, Shura Trading Corp, Genoa
ARGOLS—121 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Talcahuano
250 bls, Irving Trust Co, Catania
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ARROWROOT—1,050 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincents
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BARIUM NITRATE—50 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Havre
SULPHATE—500 bgs, H C Buchsird, Algiers
BEESWAX—21 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
18 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
33 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
192 pkgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Alexandria
215 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
33 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
BILE, OX—1 dm, Perry Ryer, Antwerp
BONE—270 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Santos
800 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
582 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
BORNYL ACETATE—3 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Kobe
BROOMROOT—416 bls, Vera Cruz
BRUCINE—14 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, The Manrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBIDE—3,700 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Split
1,300 dms, National Carloading Corp, Rijeka
CAMPHOR OIL—50 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
CANDELILLA WAX—438 bgs, Tampico
CARBON—174 dms, Liverpool
277 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours, Liverpool
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—750 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Parnahiba
186 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahiba
111 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Fortaleza
232 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
155 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Fortaleza
467 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Frank R Ross, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Smith & Nichols Inc, Fortaleza
200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
100 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Fortaleza
672 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Areia Branca
750 bgs, First National Chicago, Parnahiba
32 bgs J H Schroder, Kobe
1,260 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bordeaux
677 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Bordeaux
CASHEWNUT SHELL, LIQUID—284 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—320 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—3,388 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Bahia
6,637 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
700 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Manta
700 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
856 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Port au Prince
351 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Cap Haitien
1,134 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
1,125 bgs, Cristobal
OIL—100 tons, Spencer, Kellogg, Pernambuco
CELERY SEED—95 bgs, L Wurth, Bombay
80 bgs, R T French, Bombay
87 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
90 bgs, Wm Martin, Marseilles
90 bgs, Marseilles
CERIUM CHLORIDE—145 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLOROPHYLL—11 cs, Bank of Australia, Melbourne
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—7 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—3 dms, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
10 dms, F W L Dreckmeier, Keelung
15 dms, Hyelon Corp, Keelung
13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 dms, Internatio-Rotterdam Hong Kong
COALTAR DYES—20 dms, C A Haynes, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL—488 dms, T B Smith, Reykjavik
100 bbls, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Kristiansund
133 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Kristiansund
75 dms, Reykjavik
COPAIBA BALSAM—30 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Manaus
10 dms, Wessel Duval, Manaus
COPAL GUM—183 bkls, O G Innes Tandjong Priok
43 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—1,125 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
381 bgs, W E Martin Co, Casablanca
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Casablanca
500 bgs, Aetna Corp, Casablanca
488 bgs, J Golombeck, Casablanca
COTTONSEED OIL—1 cs, A P Lee, Karachi
CREAM OF TARTAR—400 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Riches Nelson, Manchester
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
300 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
152 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Manchester
450 dms, Sales & Chemicals Corp, Liverpool
223 dms, Chas Page & Co, Liverpool
100 dms American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
150 dms, E I duPont de Nemours, Liverpool
43 dms, James E Fox, Avonmouth
300 dms, Glasgow
CUBE ROOT—1,054 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn Inc, Iquitos
143 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao
145 bls, L Samuels, Callao
POWDER—54 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—318 bgs, H S Cramer, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—120 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
DERRIS CHIPS—140 cs, Joosten & Janssens, Surabaya
DUBOISIA LEAVES—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Brisbane
EBONITE DUST—200 bgs, F L Kraemer & Co, London
ELEMI GUM—98 cns, Getz Bros, Manila
ERGOT—10 bgs, Kellys America, Leixoes
EUCALYPTUS OIL—12 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Santos
15 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lisbon
7 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Melbourne
25 dms, National Bank of Australasia, Sydney
WOOD EXTRACT—1,945 bgs, Industrial Extracts, Freemantle
FERTILIZER—19 bls, Chase National Bank, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Yokohama
6 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—4,000 bgs, Kristiansund
FORMALDEHYDE — 200 dms, Continental Commodities Corp, Genoa
FORMIC ACID—500 cbys, Caldwell Chemical Co, Genoa
FUEL OIL—196,063 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
74,290 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,951 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
69,801 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
8,498 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
122,090 bbls, Royal Petroleum Co, Amuay
FULLERS EARTH—800 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Avonmouth
GALL—6 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Adelaide
OX—6 trcs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
2 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, Brisbane
2 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
SHEEP—1 dm, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
GELATIN—50 bls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—4 cs, Centflor Mfg Co, Alexandria
4 cans, Algiers
GHATTI GUM—144 bgs, Inter Mar Shipping Co, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—33 bgs, J H Schroder, Lagos
GLANDS—12 cs, Sydney
GLUE—181 bgs, Pan-American Trading Co, Montevideo
STOCK—54 bls, John Gorvers & Co, Callao
60 bls, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
101 bls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
5 bls, P Serratellis Sons, Genoa
GLYCERIN—25 dms, C J Schellings, Bangkok
175 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
GRAPHITE—100 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
2,192 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Kristiansund
GUANIDINE NITRATE—84 bbls, Canes Chemical Works, Antwerp
GYPSUM—6,962 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
120 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniel, Liverpool
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—143 bgs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Antwerp
HOOFMEAL—334 bgs, Wessel Duval, Rotterdam
HOREHOUND LEAVES—83 bls, Meer Corp, Casablanca
IODINE—164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
80 kgs, International Fertilizer Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, N P Trust Co, Cristobal
5 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—49 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Dublin
98 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Dublin
34 bls, Meer Corp, Dublin
IRON OXIDE—923 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Casablanca
2,808 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Casablanca
409 bgs, T H Deutz, Casablanca
305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
435 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—188 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
306 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
61 bgs, W M Allison, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—50 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LEMON OIL—6 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
1 dm, Berneo International Inc, Port au Prince
6 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
LIME OIL—54 cs, Morris Laboratory Co, Tampico
7 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Tampico
2 dms, W J Bush, Port au Prince
LIVERMEAL—63 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Plata
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—300 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Genoa
693 bgs, Continuity Trust Co, Rotterdam
312 bgs, Genoa
MAGNESITE—[illegible] bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Trieste
20,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Sibenik
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—17 bls, Apex Tire & Rubber Co, Kobe
TRISILICATE—20 cks, McKesson & Robbins, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,355 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
EXTRACT—1,340 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—125 cs, Dorf International, Santos
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
100 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Santos
83 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MONTAN WAX—315 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MURUMURU OIL—281 dms, Hasselman Seaman De Ryss, Belem Para
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, American Trading Corp, London
MYROBALANS—4,363 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—240 bgs, Standard International Corp, Hamburg
1,113 bgs, Antwerp
37 bgs, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT OIL—7 dms, International Packers Commercial Co, Brisbane
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Wm M Allison, Grenada
OAK MOSS—13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—9 dms, French American Banking Corp, Itajai
20 dms, National City Bank, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
500 dms, Pacfic Vegetable Oil Corp, Areia Branca
OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, F Farone, Genoa
67 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
ORANGE OIL—23 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Tampico
ORTHOCRESOL—24 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemicals, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—58 bgs, E A Bromund, Bahia
29 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Rio de Janeiro
OXALIC ACID—114 cks, Antwerp
PALM OIL—405 tons, J H Redding Inc, Matadi
1,031 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
SEED—31 cs, McHutchinson & Co, Sydney
PAPAIN—2 cs, C L Huisking, Colombo
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—7 cs, Antoine Chiris, Penang
PEATMOSS—900 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
6,162 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, W H Muller, Colombo
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
RED—435 bgs, Tampico
PEPPERMINT OIL—5 cs, James Heywood & Son, Kobe
1 dm, World Commerce Corp, Rio de Janeiro
PERU BALSAM—7 dms, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
4 dms, Bank of London & S A, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 cs, Citrus Allied, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Port Au Prince
1 cs, A Chiris, Port Au Prince
PETROLEUM CRUDE—143,295 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
204,637 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
110,947 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Martinez
207,416 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
95,825 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—5 cs, Fallek Products Co, Naples
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
3 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
87 dms Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POLYSTYRENE—3 bgs, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—62 dms, Havre
CHLORIDE—1 cs, American Lucoflex Inc, Havre
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—550 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—23 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
PERSULPHATE—188 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—40 dms, Eastman Kodak, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED—539 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,089 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
1,153 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
7,181 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
920 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
3,818 bgs, Bank of London & S A Buenos Aires
4,082 bgs, Institute Argentino, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—500 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
100 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rijeka
150 bls, North American Mineral & Asbestos Corp, Rijeka
QUINOLIN—75 dms Merck & Co, Rotterdam
RAPESEED OIL—25 dms, W R Grace & Co, Yokohama
RESIN—2 dms, Ciba Co, London
RHATANY ROOT—45 bls S B Penick & Co, Cocquimbo
SAGE LEAVES—340 bls, Bank of America, Leghorn
37 bls, Kellys America, Trieste
96 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
SANDALWOOD—447 bgs, W J Bush, Bombay
SCHEELITE ORE—200 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bilbao
SEEDLAC — 200 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Mac-Lac Co Bangkok
700 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Harry C Smith Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
400 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
SHARKLIVER OIL—40 dms, F A Gogarty & Co, Yokohama
40 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
17 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
15 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC — 100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
800 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
856 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
550 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
SILVER SULPHIDE—221 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandise Corp, Antofagasta
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL — 3 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
SOAPBARK—140 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
SODIUM BICHROMATE—80 dms, Lenway Ltd, Yokohama
MONOGLUTAMATE—150 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEBORATE, TETRAHYDRATE—224 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—150 bgs, Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SOYBEAN OIL—1,650 tons, Agro Products Corp, Toronto
SQUILL ROOT—1,803 bgs, Brown Bros, Algiers
TALC—286 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
110 cs, M Kirchberger, Marseille
TALHA GUM—100 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
TAMARIND—25 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, St Johns
TANKAGE—537 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,375 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Itajai
TARA POWDER—236 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Salaverry
37 bgs, Salaverry
TEA WASTE—14 bgs, A M Goldstein, Colombo
320 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—64 dms, Rolf Ferdner, Oslo
TUCUM KERNELS—833 bgs, E F Drew, Maranhao
2,065 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Parnahiba
TUNG OIL—163 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—151 bgs, M J Golombeck, Port Au Prince
72 bgs, Jacmel
UREA—800 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
VEGETABLE WAX—55 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
WOLFRAM ORE—100 bgs, National City Bank, Santos
WOOL GREASE—26 dms, National Bank of Australasia
27 dms, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Adelaide
YELLOW OXIDE—380 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—50 dms, G F Smith, Hamburg
RESIDUES—217 dms, Bilbao
ZIRCON SAND—4,000 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Brisbane
6,000 International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
4,000 bgs, Groma Inc, Brisbane

Baltimore

BARBASCO POWDER—3,400 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
CHROME ORE—2,755 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Behdirma
1,700 tons, Metal Transport Corp, Rijeka
2,405 tons, Mettalurgic, Karagac
CORIANDER SEED—504 bgs, Wm G Scarlett & Co, Casablanca
164 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
CUMIN SEED—196 bgs, Wm G Scarlett & Co, Casablanca
FERTILIZER—500 bgs, Wessel Duval, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—323 bgs, Wessel Duval, Callao
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Lobito
OXIDE—[illegible] tons, National City Bank, Coqimbo
MANGROVE BARK—2,728 bgs, Manufacturers [illegible] Co, Esmeraldas
400 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
PEATMOSS—3,729 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
3,090 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
900 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,200 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONEMEAL—2,752 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
1,648 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
1,049 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,550 bgs, Eastmen Gelatin Corp, Buenos Aires
2,302 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Havre
492 bgs, Paul A. Dunkel & Co, Havre
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
CRESYLIC ACID—65 dms, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—117 bls, E Butterworth, Liverpool
HOOF, HORN MEAL—2,054 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—198 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—879 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—800 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
3,983 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
RESIN—10 dms, Chemicals Export Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—18,539 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos

Los Angeles

COPRA—600 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Masbate
900 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacloban
1,500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
1,000 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Manila
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Cebu
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
GINGER ROOT—16 cs, Sam Ward Co, Hong Kong
PEPPER—150 bgs, Perryman Mojonier & Co, Barcelona
BLACK—80 bgs, Bombay
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1,000 dms, 1 cs, Calif Texas Oil Co, Singapore
SEEDLAC—200 bdls, Lucile Goodwin Glick, Hong Kong

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,120 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
[illegible]OSPHATE—896 bgs, Cardiff
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,000 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, Bremen
SULPHATE—1,000 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, Bremen
SIENNA—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
UREA—700 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—622 dms, American Union Transport, Saigon
BENZOL—2,191 tons, Atlantic Refining Co, Hamburg
CASEIN—550 bgs, International Casein, Sales, Copenhagen
CASTOR OIL—24 dms, Woodward & Dickerson, Aden
CRYOLITE—2,300 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
2,000 bgs, Int Continental Exchange, Bremen
DRY COLOR—930 bgs, C K Williams, Larnaca
FLUORSPAR—2,872 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—44 bls, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—11,500 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—3,334 bgs, C K Williams, Maragas
KYANITE ORE—229,160 lbs, Lourenco
LIVERMEAL—249 bgs, Beamer Inc, Buenos Aires
LIVERWASTE—39 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
MANGANESE ORE—9,800 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
MILK POWDER—1,000 cs, J H Hobson Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—11,172 tons, Chase National Bank, Alexandria
PEATMOSS—370 bls, Halfmoon Mfg Co, Rotterdam
1,400 bls, Keer, Maurer Co, Bremen
300 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,000 bls, Central Hanover Bank, Bremen
1,800 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—227,429 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
107,201 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
121,486 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
28,721 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina al Ahmadi
389,473 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina al Ahmadi
106,630 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto la Cruz
117,578 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
19,971 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
122,538 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
PHOSPHATE—4,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
2,205 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
514 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,184 bgs, Grace National Bank, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—24 bgs, Phila National Bank, Rouen
WHITING—3,328 bgs, Weitzner Co, Rotterdam

San Francisco

AGAR—5 bls, D B Berelson & Co, Manila
CALCIUM NITRATE—600 tons, Wilson & George Meyer, Oslo
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American, Rotterdam
CASSIA—100 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—410 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Pago Pago
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
FISHMEAL—5,965 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
564 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
600 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
MILK POWDER—1,040 bgs, J S Anderson Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—100 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
225 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Pacfic Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht, Bombay
PETROLEUM CRUDE—95,155 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
UREA—600 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer, Oslo

Trade Briefs

Pacquin, Inc., New York, has purchased a one-story plant in Glen Rock, N. J.

Ralph Weill has retired as assistant general sales manager of the Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and has been succeeded by **J. Paul Sheedy.**

Bids Wanted

Adhesive, case liner, water resistant, 105,085 gallons, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 105, September 17; glue, liquid, 9,600 ounces, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 647, August 31.

Baking powder, 55,350 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 1672, September 5.

Barium sulphate, 42,540 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 150, September 10.

Calcium hydroxide, 140,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 9446, August 31.

Chlorinated lime, 1,000,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 110, September 17.

Chloroform, not for anesthesia, 12,792 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, New York), invitation 145, September 4.

Coriander oil, 576 one-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 120, September 4.

Drugs & Chemicals: papaverine hydrochloride, 352 one-ounce bottles, rivanol, 550 one-ounce bottles, G-strophanthin, 200 bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 95, September 4; acetophenetidin acetylsalicylic acid and caffeine tablets, 111,737 bottles, aluminum hydrooxide gel, 119,136 one-pint bottles, same, invitation 234-N, September 4; pentylenetetrazol injections, nicontinamide tablets, phenolsulfonphthalein, tetracaine ophthalmic ointment, and theobroma oil, same, invitation 244-N, September 4; tablets, papaverine hydrochloride, tetracaine hydrochloride, thyroid, and capsules, amobarbital sodium, same, invitation 149, September 7; codeine sulphate, 19,015 one-ounce bottles, metacresylacetate, 17,942 one-ounce bottles, and cuprie sulphate, 1,200 bottles, same, invitation 143, September 4; tablets, calcium mandelate, dehydrocholic acid, dicalcium phosphate, digitalis, and injections, calcium gluconate, digitalis, same, invitation 119, September 6; methylene blue, 1,920 bottles, liquid petrolatum, 23,520 pints, potassium persulphate, 1,152 ¼-pound bottles, same, invitation 132, September 10; mercury bichloride, 2,592 ¼-pound bottles, same, invitation 123, September 6; calamine, 5,664 pounds, precipitated calcium carbonate, 4,008 pouds, calcium chloride, 1,680 pounds, anhydrous, 2,208 ¼-pound bottles, coal tar solution, 1,704 pints, dextrin, 480 ¼-pound bottles, aminopyrine, 4,400 pounds, dextrose, 11,976 pounds, same, invitation 121, August 31; benzene, 8,928 pounds, benzoin tincture compound, 17,448 pints, camphor, 8,928 ¼-pound bottles, same, invitation 150, September 10; various, Veterans Administration, Procurement Division, Washington 25, invitation A-13, September 4.

Gas, welding: acetylene, hydrogen and oxygen, as required from October 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952, Reese Air Force Base, Texas, invitation 3, September 17.

Inert materials: bentonite, 5,256 pounds, and prepared chalk, 2,880 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 150, September 10.

Insecticide: liquid, 1,000 gallons, concentrate, 25,000 pounds, and 20,000 gallons, flyspray, 4,000 gallons, zinc phosphide, 2,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3), invitation 9437, September 21.

Laboratory reagents, culture media, etc.: Benedicts, powder, 2,736 cans, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 150, September 10; bromocresol purpe, 672 bottles, and bromothymol blue, 972 bottles, same, invitation 145, September 4; various, same, invitation 120, September 4.

Marble chips, 264 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 150, September 10.

Methanol, 35,979 pounds; Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 123, September 6.

Methyl salicylate, 17,448 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 132, September 10.

Naphthalene, flake, 6,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 9437, September 21.

Oleomargarine, 220,867 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany, invitation 1686, September 6; 6,912 pounds, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., invitation 2-5797, September 4; 1,440 pounds, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va., invitation 9-5358, September 11.

Paint, varnish, and enamel: 500 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-34252, September 10; various, small quantities, same (Boston 9) invitation B-W-I-17, September 5; unspecified, same (Denver) invitation 77, August 31.

Polyvinyl acetate, 5,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) August 31.

Potassium iodide, 5,424 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 123, September 6.

Red squill, fortified, 10,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 9432, August 31; 1,400 pounds, same, invitation 9437, September 21.

Resin, alkyd solution approx. 7,272,000 pounds, as required through June 30, 1952, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-54,129, September 4.

Sodium bicarbonate, 58,608 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 123, September 6.

Spices: cinnamon, mustard, pepper, black, capsicum, and paprika, U. S. Penitentiary (Atlanta, Ga.) invitation 2-5799, September 6.

Sunburn preventive, 369,068 cans, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 79, September 12.

Thinner, lacquer, 3,300 gallons, Department of the Interior (Bonneville Power Administration, Portland 8, Oregon) invitation 6012, August 30.

Trichloroethylene, vapor degreasing, 77,437 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 9425, September 14.

Trisodium phosphate, 102,200 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing & Contracting Office (Schenectady, N. Y.) invitation 15, September 4.

Zinc oxide, 22,560 pounds and **sulphate,** 2,232 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 123, September 6.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Dwight L. Deardorff has been promoted from the rank of associate professor of pharmacy to full professor of manufacturing pharmacy at the University of Illinois.

Arthur S. La Pine & Co., 121 West Hubbard street, Chicago 10, Ill., has issued a new folder on laboratory equipment. Copies may be obtained by writing the company.

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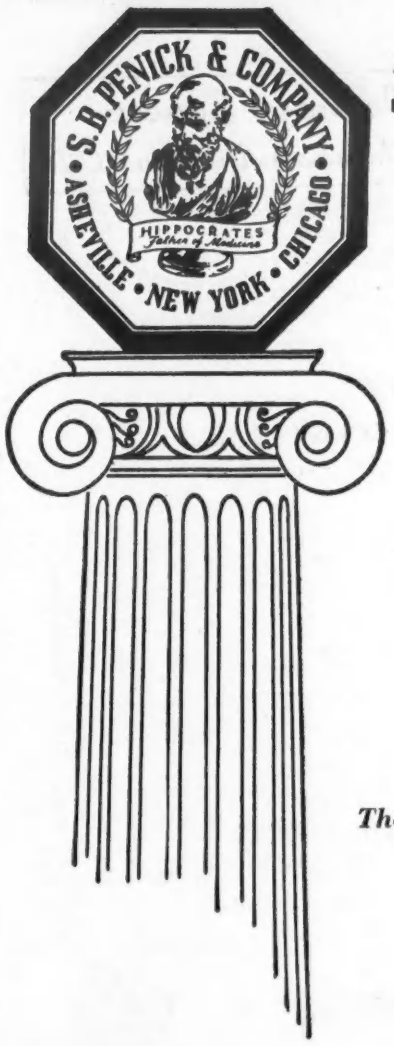

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs continued to delay, linger and wait last week. Takings of buyers were on a hand-to-mouth basis and the total of transactions was said by some to be far below the normal for even this usually dull season of the consuming year. A gain in activity was scored by botanicals used mainly for flavoring and condimental purposes but the improvement was moderate at the best and was reflected mainly in the check to the recent and sustained declines in prices. The market index remained at 215.5.

The makings of bullish market in Jamaica botanicals developed when a hurricane hit that island and resulted in heavy loss of life and property. Sellers of ginger, turmeric, and pimento tightened their hold on such products but most sellers said it was too early for possible effects on agricultural crops to be developed.

The outlook for digitalis leaves appeared to be good in some foreign parts. Also, the prospect for the domestic crop of leaves was very pleasing. Some of the local firmness of prices appeared to attach to the detention of 116 cases arrived last April and June because of too high moisture content. Reprocessing is expensive and increased the cost of those goods which were reconditioned instead of reexported.

Talk of a strengthening in goldenseal root was noted but there still seemed to be more goods than buyers available. Senega price declines were said to be at an end for this season. Resumption of demand was needed to reverse the recent price trend.

Rhubarb root from China was in low supply but needs appeared to be covered by the Indian root now on spot at low prices. Sellers felt that resumption of exports from China would not bring an early drop in prices; it was doubted that root still moved from the interior to the export ports.

Activity in black pepper brought a bulge in prices. Scarcity plus demand also shot clove quotations up sharply. Plenty of French thyme was reported under shipment contract and the largest user's needs was believed to have been well covered.

Balsams

Copaiba—Prices fell no further but they were still moderately easy because of the recent betterment of suppplies and the development of some price competition in this market.

Peru—Stocks have gained sufficiently, after forward sales had been delivered from recent arrivals from the source, to keep spot prices favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand. However, open quotations lacked further change to buyers' advantage.

Barks

Soap—A steady spot market prevailed irrespective of the rather moderate amount of demand for the purpose of covering more than immediate needs of a restricted number of buyers.

Wahoo—Collections have not run in excess of the moderate quantities secured during the 1950 crop season. Relatively high prices have not resulted in an increase of deliveries to primary market warehouses. Hence, prices show a strength rather in excess of that to be suggested by the currently light demand for prompt delivery bark.

Beans

Vanilla—Activity remained moderate in volume in this market; large manufacturing consumers appeared to be well supplied out of their present warehouse stocks. Markets at the origins showed a fair degree of strength; at least, the disposition abroad was to reject the bids at which local importers felt they should do business. The situation was still sensitive and the feeling in this market was that any major expansion in firm orders would find foreign sources in a position to put through the higher prices they say is warranted by conditions in the primary markets. Local dealers declared that the consumer who runs short of goods because of a failure to buy at present prices has only himself to blame; vanilla beans should be bringing more money, according to numerous opinions.

Berries

Hawthorne—Advices from British suppliers suggested that scarcity of supplies of this berry was more than likely. The crop outlook has been far less favorable than normal, it was said. Locally, a dull market continued at 32c. to 35c. per pound.

Juniper—No shortage of berries was current or in sight. Prices were considered to be low enough here and abroad to warrant manufacturers coverage of their more distant requirements without danger of making a disadvantageous purchase at current quotations.

Gums

Arabic—Sorts were a fraction higher at 16c. to 17c. per pound and some suppliers made 17c. their minimum figure. For some time past, replacement cost had been reported to be sufficiently high to have warranted a higher price than prevailed on spot. Competition had prevented a normal rise, it was said. The movement last week brought the market more in line with first costs at the origin.

Kino—The spot price ranged $1.15 to $2.40 per pound. Often used in poultry medicines given hens afflicted with diarrhea—hens with diarrhea do not lay eggs in normal quantity—the article has been suggested as a substitute for gum catechu, a fairly scarce article. Two varieties of kino—red and black—come from the Far East and its current replacement cost is close to the minimum of spot quotations.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis—Reports from abroad mentioned new crop prospects. One report on the crop prospect said wet weather suitable for a good-sized crop had prevailed and the crop was said to be looking better than in many years. Others indicated a normal, average crop to be in prospect. Also, some said that good stocks in hand seemed sufficient to meet probable demand.

In this market, detentions of 116 cases arriving digitalis during April and June curbed some local sellers' ability to book orders, temporarily at least. The moisture content was in excess of USP limits and the goods must have been either dried before use or, if not so processed, reexported.

A few lots of domestic digitalis have been exported in the fairly recent past but the exporter indicated the business was of a special character and was not indicative of any probable shortage in Europe during this crop year.

Henbane—Stocks appeared to care readily for the current requirements of manufacturing consumers and to do so on the basis of fully steady and totally un-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Arabic gum, sorts, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Alleppey, 20c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 6c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 6c. per lb.
Mustard seed, German, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 3c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 7c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, 3c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 7½c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
215.5	215.5	216.9	184.9	201.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Aug. 17

New York

Chillies, 28 bags: filthy.
Lemon peel, 8 bags: filthy.
Marjoram, 40 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 700 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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changed quotations for prompt delivery leaves.

Sage—Reports from England said that the prospect for the crop of clary sage was excellent. The crop looked extremely well and production of good quality oil was forecast from London. Locally, Dalmatian sage was higher at 75c. per pound but leaves from Cyprus were quoted lower at 9c. to 11c. per pound, according to quality.

Senna—The market was said to be extremely steady on spot and some suppliers actually took a firmer view on the item because of a strengthening said to have developed in the market in India.

Thyme—Probable requirements of pharmaceutical manufacturers using the French article have been well covered by purchases made in France at prices close to those asked by the few holders of French leaves on spot.

Miscellaneous

Cornsilk—Europe has said little of the new crop but the holdover stock in this market appeared to be sufficient for all probable needs during the next several months. Prices were steady.

Grains of Paradise—Stocks have accumulated since the blending of this material with black pepper was frowned on. Undertones were quite easy.

Ergot—Talk had mainly to do with probable and further declines in replacement costs but some information reaching here from abroad failed to show the Portuguese market prices to have receded in the past fortnight or so. In fact, on the surface at least the market there seemed to be steadier. Spot quotations were fairly in line with last prices received from Portugal—warranted markup of importers being taken into consideration.

Roots

Aletris—Prices here and at the origin appeared to be generally steady. The new crop has been far from being abundant.

Arrowroot—A very fair amount of the recent importation of powder has been already dispatched to manufacturing consumer. The quantity remaining unsold was insufficient to cause the market to develop an easier undertone. In fact, spot prices were in close alignment with those in the primary market.

Burdock—Foreign market prices were generally well maintained and though current demand for spot goods was light, sellers held their quotations in close alignment with prices prevailing abroad.

Cohosh—Knowledge of the primary market situation suggested that present stocks of black cohosh would prove sufficient for probable requirements unless the needs expand far more than now seems likely.

Dandelion—Not a great deal of root was carried through the Summer months; the item keeps poorly in hot, damp weather. No weakness appeared to prevail abroad. Importation of Russian root seemed highly improbable because of the international situation.

Goldenseal—Consideration talk of a stronger market developing has been noted but no major change in that respect has come into being as yet. Considerable root gathered in 1950 remains unsold in some quarters.

Ipecac—No trace of price easing or stock increasing in the primary markets has developed. In all markets, the root was in limited supply and held in strong price position.

Rhubarb—Should permission to import from China into the United States be restored, it would be some time before stocks accumulate at the shipment ports. This view assumed that root has not moved steadily from the interior to said ports. And that supposition could be entirely wrong. Meanwhile, little Chinese root was on spot and an extraordinarily wide spread in prices remained in force.

Turmeric—Jamaica root on spot was quoted at 8¾c. to 9c. just prior to the hurricane hitting that island. Following that disaster, local holders became slightly reserved. Haitian root, however, was available at 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Alleppey and Madras roots remained in stabilized price position.

Seeds

Anise—Czech seed was lower at 14c. to 14½c. per pound and Spanish material was down to 16c. to 17c. Turkish seed was slightly higher at 15c. to 15½c. China anise remained firm in price and not easy to obtain because little or nothing has been added to spot stocks in recent weeks.

Cardamom—Decorticated seed from Alleppey was higher at $3.90 to $3.95 per pound. Guatemalan and Indian lacked change. Bleached seed of all descriptions was available, mainly in the to arrive position. Green seed became more stable in price; at least, recent price declines were not extended.

Celery—Prices were considerably steadier even though demand remained within narrow quarters practically all last week.

Coriander—Moroccan goods became available on a firm basis for spot delivery and a firm price was established at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound for the new arrivals that broke prices down from their virtually nominal position in recent weeks.

Cumin—Conditions seemed set for a rise in prices once export demand shall be revived in volume. Either variety on spot was available at 21½c. to 22c. per pound throughout the week.

Poppy—Argentine and Turkish seeds were reduced further last week, both being priced down to the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Other varieties at least lacked quotable change. It was felt

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that declines in new crop prices in Holland had ended.

Spices

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 was shaded to 26½c. to 27c. per pound, mainly because of a weakness induced by a lack of demand.

Clove—Spot prices were jumped sharply to 58c. to 59c. per pound for Madagascar and 60c. to 61c. for Zanzibar spice. For weeks on end, spot had been cheaper than the source markets. Very little unsold stock was in hand locally and not a great deal has been bought to come forward.

Ginger—Such a hurricane as that which hit Jamaica last week should have been the signal for an eruption of prices but the strain toward higher levels was not too great in this market. It was said here that it was probable that not much 1951 crop root remained in Jamaica. However, uncertainty existed with respect to the situation in the plants which will produce the next crop.

Pepper—Activity returned to the market in better than fair-sized volume and resulted in price advances late in the previous week being extended until business was being done at $1.80 to $1.81 per pound for spot deliveries. August shipments at that time were proposed at $1.80; August-September shipment, $1.79; and October deliveries, $1.80.

July shipments of black pepper from India were 200 tons short of the previously estimated total of 1,500 tons. The exports were as follows:

	Tons
United States	311
Canada	29
Russia	550
United Kingdom	141
Continent	213
Others	56
Total	1,300

During August, a further 500 tons was expected to be shipped to Russia. In June-July, the United States took but 800 tons against the customary figure of 1,000 tons a month. The feeling was that India might have difficulty in meeting her August contracts. The Indonesian crop was said to be less than earlier estimates.

Friday quotations were as follows: Spot, $1.80 to $1.81 per pound; August shipment, $1.79; August-September shipment, $1.78; and October delivery, $1.79.

Obituaries

William N. Doushkess

William N. Doushkess, director of the chemical development division of Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died August 12 in Shaker Heights, Ohio. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Doushkess began his career with the National Aniline Company, now a division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. He then went to the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., as director of technical development and technical sales service. Mr. Doushkess next became manager of the chemical division of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, leaving that concern to organize his own firm, The Netcong Chemical Company in New Jersey. He joined Strong Cobb as chemical development director last November.

Chester A. Fulton

Chester A. Fulton, retired mining engineer and former president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, died August 16 in Baltimore, Md. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Mr. Fulton began his career as assayer with the Standard Smelting Company, Rapid City, S. D., in 1906. After several years of work as a mining engineer in Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, he joined the Davison Chemical Company, now the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., as a consulting engineer.

He became executive vice-president of Southern Phosphate Corporation in 1928, which company was at that time affiliated with Davison. He later became president of Southern Phosphate. He retired in 1945, a year after having been elected president of the AIMME.

Dr. Paul Strubin

Dr. Paul Strubin, who retired in June as assistant vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, died August 18 in Westfield, N. J. He was sixty-five.

Dr. Strubin came to the United States in 1914 to work as a chemist for Charles Lennig & Co., Philadelphia. Two years later he joined the Standard Aniline Company, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., as manager. He began his association with General Aniline in 1919 as plant superintendent of the west works of Grasselli Chemical Company, Linden, N. J. In 1925, when the unit was incorporated under the name Grasselli Dyestuffs Corporation, Dr. Strubin continued as superintendent. In 1928 the name was changed to General Aniline Works, Inc.

In 1942, when the Treasury Department assumed ownership of the company, Dr. Strubin was named manager of the Linden plant. He was named assistant vice-president of General Aniline & Film in 1947 and transferred to New York.

Dr. Donald S. Bartlett, manager of the dental division of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., died August 13 in Waukegan, Ill. He was fifty-seven years of age. Dr. Bartlett had been associated with Abbott since 1933. In addition to his duties as dental division manager, he served as manager of professional relations until shortly before his death.

Joseph E. Gursky, a pharmacist for ten years for Eli Lilly & Co., of Newark, N. J., died August 20 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was thirty-seven.

Henry E. Haws, retired director and treasurer of the Dorr Company, New York, died August 19 in Greenwich, Conn. His age was sixty-seven. Mr. Haws had been with the New York mining and metallurgical engineering company thirty years when he retired eighteen months ago.

James J. Kelly, jr., manager of the American Home Products Corporation, died August 22 at East Hampton, Conn. He was forty-eight years of age.

Donald F. North, explosives sales and service man for Hercules Powder Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., died August 18. He became associated with Hercules in 1925 as a member of the service division of the explosives department. He spent five years in Wilmington, Del., then transferred to the Pittsburgh office in 1930.

Floyd G. Reynolds, manager of the Rochester, N. Y., office of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died August 17. He was fifty-two years of age. Mr. Reynolds had been associated with Socony-Vacuum for twenty-five years.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

In some quarters there were reports of a pickup in trading activities in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Elsewhere, however, the market was still referred to as dull. Prices of a number of items fell below price ceilings and observers in the trade expressed the opinion that competition was a much more effective price control than any imposed by government agencies. Most notable among the price advances during the past week was the sudden jump in the quotations of spearmint oil. This was a reflection of the firmness in the country, where new crop was being prepared for market. Lime oil continued to climb higher. Slight advances were made by some handlers in the caraway and lignaloe wood oil prices. Among the items which eased last week were the bois de rose derivatives, linalool and linalyl acetate. Citronella oil from Formosa slipped a bit lower as did rosemary oil. Petitgrain oil, much improved by recent arrivals, was more favorably priced. Individual dealers also offered Californian orange and Italian lemon oils at slightly reduced prices. Dalmatian sage oil was lower than previously, but it was still rather expensive. Puerto Rican bay oil showed some softening. Based mainly upon the sharp rise in spearmint oil, the price index advanced 1.0 point to 218.6.

The hurricane which struck the island of Jamaica and surrounding territories in the West Indies and Mexico last week was believed by the trade to have very possibly destroyed some of the plantings from which we get a number of oils. Among the items originating in that part of the world are pimento, bay, lime and orange oils. No reports were available as yet on the extent of the damage done, but it may be expected that at least some of these materials will feel the effect.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Caraway oil, 5c. per lb.
Lignaloe wood oil, 15c. per lb.
Lime oil, distilled, Mexican, 25c. per lb.
West Indian, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bay oil, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 10c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 5c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 50c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, 50c. per lb.
96-98%, 15c. per lb.
Orange oil, Californian, 5c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 28, 1950
218.6	217.6	219.9	132.7	164.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Continuing to be quite stable, these oils were reported to be rather inactive. Very little interest has been shown by consumers and the limited stocks were sufficient to meet any demand. Replacements have not been purchased by most handlers for some time and spot quotations have held unchanged.

Bay—It was reported last week, that there was a slight drop in the market of this recently strong oil. Pricewise, only the 50-55 percent grade of Puerto Rican oil was actually easier at $1.65 to $2 per pound. The 55-60 percent grade of the same origin was steady at $1.80 to $2.10 a pound. The West Indian variety, 50-55 percent, was quite firm at $1.90 to $2.10 per pound. The hurricane, which struck Jamaica and other islands in the West Indies may have had some effect upon this and other crops, in the opinion of observers, but there has been no definite word as to the extent, thus far.

Bois de Rose—This market was quite steady with a rather good balance between the supply and demand. Producers of the many important derivatives showed good interest in the oil and, for the present, supplies were ample. Primarily due to the price floor set by the Brazilian government, the market price has been quite stable. Quotations stood at $4.45 and $4.75 a pound.

Cananga—Hardly any of this tight item could be found on the spot market. The few offers ranged as high as $12.15 for native oil and $14.15 a pound for rectified material. It was stated that quotations from the origin have come down a bit, but they were still considered far too high for comfortable dealing. Local dealers hoped that the lack of buying from the source might result in more favorable shipping prices.

Caraway—The minimum quotation of this oil was $4.05 per pound. A good deal of oil was available at that price. However, other quotations ranged to as high as $5 a pound. Handlers had no trouble obtaining new material when needed, but the demand for the oil was only mild.

Cassia—Lack of demand has made it possible for dealers to maintain fairly good stocks of this Chinese oil. There have been no replacements made since the embargo was placed upon Red Chinese ports. Nevertheless, prices have remained steady at $5 to $7 per pound. It was believed that there were rather large quantities of oil at the source, but only an end of hostilities would make it possible for American importers to bring it to market.

Cedarleaf—This domestic oil was presently in an untroubled position. New crop material has been coming to market in good quantities and at prices which were more favorable than previously. The spot price range stood at $2.90 to $3.50 per pound.

Citronella—There has been no change in the extremely weak position of this oil. Depending upon the size of the stocks held by individual suppliers, the Ceylon variety was priced between $1.60 and $2.40 a pound. Little oil from Indonesia was to be found on the spot market and there did not appear to be any offers from that origin. It was reported that such oil was being shipped to European countries, where shippers could get much higher returns. The Java-type oil continued to be the weakest of all, with the minimum quotation having dropped 5c. a pound to $1.35 a pound. According to the trade, that price was being shaded in some directions and it was possible to get material on spot at a price as low as the current shipping price. The attempt of certain interests in Formosa to strengthen the market by purchasing large quantities has not been too successful, according to observers, since American purchasers were reluctant to pay higher prices with the market in such a weak condition.

Clove—The spice situation appears to have grown worse as prices at the origin climbed above those on spot and offers became sparse. Only a few dealers who held good stocks could still offer the oil between $3.25 and $3.75 a pound. Since the oil could not be replaced at these prices, suppliers were not too anxious to sell remaining stocks in any sizable quantities.

Copaiba—This oil continued to be available in limited quantities at prices which ranged from a low of $2.50 a pound to a high of $4.25 a pound. Little call was made for the material and the small stocks were adequate to meet the needs of consumers.

Dillseed—This item was in a state of quiescence. With the domestic dillweed oil going begging at much more favorable prices, neither dealers nor consumers showed any interest in this more expensive imported item. Pricewise, the oil was very steady at $6.35 to $7.75 a pound. No recent replacement buying has been reported.

Eucalyptus—Prices and supplies have been holding rather steady. Quotations were fairly reasonable at $1.15 to $1.50 per pound for 70-75 percent grade and $1.30 to $1.50 for 80-85 percent quality. Very little trading has been done, as is usual during the summer months, and stocks have remained fairly large. Reports from Australia, from time to time, have indicated that labor costs have risen so that higher shipping prices were to be expected.

Lemon—A drop of 5 cents per pound was recorded in the price of Messina oil last week. This put the minimum quotation at $4.45 a pound. Depending upon brand, other Italian oil offers ranged to a high of $8.20 a pound. Californian oil remained extremely firm with only a portion of the desired quantity of oil arriving on the market. Spot quotations were made at $5 per pound and buying interest continued active.

Lemongrass—While the minimum spot quotation remained at $3.40 a pound, the majority of dealers quoted the oil a bit higher at $3.60 a pound. It was stated that there has been a tendency toward new firmness in India. However, importers were not too willing to purchase material at any increased price. New material was expected in October. Many handlers planned to wait for further developments before committing themselves. One firm reported that the 1951 crop, in both India and Guatemala, was expected to be some 40 percent greater than last

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ear's, because of greatly increased plant-ng. It was believed that such an increase ould help to keep prices from moving igher again.

Lignaloe Wood—The lowest quotation ound on the spot market last week was 4.55 a pound, an increase of 25c. over he last previous minimum. Throughout he market, prices ranged to $4.80 a ound. Very little oil was available either n spot or at the source and many dealers ave discontinued the item temporarily. Vith bois de rose oil and petitgrain oil n rather good supply, there was less in-erest in this oil.

Lime—Prices continued to soar last eek. Distilled Mexican oil was advanced 5c. per pound to range from $8 to $9.60 pound. The West Indian variety was p 50c. a pound at $8.50 to $9.25 a pound. ery little of any sort was available, ther on spot or at the origin. The hur-icane which struck Jamaica and sur-ounding territory may have had some etrimental effect upon the fruit groves, ccording to the trade, but it was still too arly to know just how much destruction as done.

Mandarin—Stocks were reported to be ery low with no offers coming from Italy. Most dealers have discontinued handling he item because of the high prices and ack of supply. While small amounts were till quoted at low ceiling prices, most of f the remaining oil was priced near the op of the range, which stood at $8.50 a ound. There was little, if any, call for he oil at this time.

Orange—Several suppliers of the Calif-rnian variety were able to offer oil at he slightly lower price of $2.50 per pound. However, elsewhere in the market prices ontinued to range to $2.75 per pound, de-ending upon producer. It was still the alifornian oil that provided the largest olume to the market. Floridian material as very firm and limited in quantity at 2.55 to $2.80 a pound. A few dealers held mall amounts of West Indian and Italian il at steady prices, but these covered nly a minor part of the requirements of he industry.

Patchouli—Still in a very weak position, his oil was freely offered at $14.50 to 23 per pound. However, there were few onsumers who showed interest in the tem, even at these comparatively low rices. Stocks were quite large. Importers ere not inclined to make any further urchases abroad, although there have een a number of offers from the source.

Peppermint — There were signs of trength in this market now that the new rop was approaching readiness. Because f the apparent lack of interest shown by onsumers, the spot market price has een maintained at an unchanged level. t was still possible to get the natural oil t $7.25 to $8.25 a pound and the redis-illed item at $7.60 to $8.75 a pound.

Petitgrain—This South American material was in a greatly improved position as the result of recent shipments. Prices were more favorable, having dropped an additional 15c. per pound. The market price range stood at $3.25 to $3.45 a pound. Supplies were quite plentiful and some very attractive offers have been made from abroad, despite the price floor imposed by the Paraguayan government.

Pimento—Both berry and leaf oils have been rather tight and firm in price for many months. Now the outlook was grave in view of the hurricane which struck the island of Jamaica last week. Since that island is the main source of these oils, observers believed that the effect may be shown in the price and amount of new material to come.

Rosemary—A softer tone was featured in this market, according to dealers, and it was possible to obtain the USP quality at a price of 90c. a pound, a decline of 5c. from the previous minimum. Other quotations ranged to $1.30 a pound. The technical grade was steady at 85c. to $1.10 a pound. There seemed to be a good deal of material available from Spain, but the small demand and good spot stocks made it unlikely that much new oil would be brought to this market in the near future.

Sage—A further decline was noted in the spot price of Dalmatian oil. It was quoted as low as $13 per pound last week. While this was quite a drop from the prices of several months ago, the oil was still three times as high as it was just a year and a half ago. This fact continued to discourage users. Spanish oil remained steady in price with very small demand coming in for it. With regard to clary oil prices continued to be strong at $21 to $23.50 per pound. One report from Europe stated that although the crop was late, it looked extremely good and oil of excellent quality might be expected.

Spearmint—There was a rather sharp increase in the spot price of this oil last week. It was advanced as much as 50c. per pound, being quoted between $5.75 and $6.25 a pound. Stocks appeared to have tightened quite a bit and primary handlers were demanding extremely strong prices for their material. It has been claimed recently that a great deal of damage has been done to the new crop by flash floods in the Middle West. However, it will be a while before an overall picture can be made as to the success of the present crop.

Wormseed — No improvement has yet taken place in the exceedingly firm item. A price of $7.85 a pound was still quoted, although very little oil could be had at that level. Other quotations ranged as high as $9 a pound. The next crop will not be ready until October and there has been no indication, as yet, concerning the effect the new crop will have upon the market.

Wormwood — This market remained quiet. Stocks were not large, but were adequate to meet the limited demand. Reports from the producing area have in-

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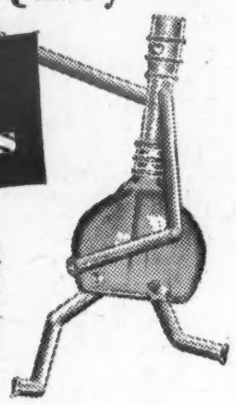

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dicated that the crop should have a favorable influence upon the market. Prices were steady at $6.75 to $7.50 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Some producers made additional reductions in the price of this material, with the result that the range of quotations was narrowed to $3 to $3.05 a pound. Citronella oil continued to weaken and its derivatives were expected to remain easy for some time. Supplies were very plentiful and offers were freely made.

Geraniol — Further reductions were made in some quarters last week. This placed the extra grade at $3 to $3.05 a pound. The minimum quotation for the standard grade declined 25c. per pound, resulting in a market range of $1.80 to $3.05 a pound. All producers offered the chemicals in large quantities.

Geranyl acetate—The range of quotations for this aromatic was narrowed last week, although the minimum remained unchanged at the recently reduced level. Thus, the material could be had at $3 to $3.05 per pound. Stocks were quite ample and production was maintained at a steady pace.

Linalool—With stocks of bois de rose oil comfortably large at prices which were comparatively low, it was possible for producers of this derivative to reduce its price by as much as 50c. per pound. The range of quotations then stood at $6.25 to $6.55 per pound. Production was being maintained at fairly high rate and the item was freely offered.

Linalyl acetate — Like linalool, these articles are derivatives of bois de rose oil and they have reflected the easier position of that oil. Producers were able to offer the 90-92 percent grade at $6.15 to $6.45 per pound, a drop of 50c. per pound. The 96-98 percent item declined 15c. per pound to prices ranging from $7.35 to $8 per pound. Stocks were quite large and the material could be had with no trouble.

Ionones — A number of producers of these aromatics have reduced their selling prices, but the range of quotations remained unchanged. The supply situation has shown a great deal of improvement and producers were optimistic concerning the future position of the items. This was quite a change from the tight situation which prevailed in this market several months ago.

Styrolyl acetate — This chemical was steady in price, being available at $1.50 to $1.90 per pound, depending upon producer and quantity. Stocks were good and all requirements could be met comfortably. Production was being maintained with basic materials available to manufacturers when needed.

Abbott Advances Three

Three Abbott Laboratories salesmen have been promoted to district managers. They are:—L. Louis Hens, headquarters in Baltimore, Md.; Jack R. Mayes, headquarters in Dallas, Tex., and Gordon A. Rands, headquarters in Vancouver, B. C.

FDA Warns Against Milk Contamination by Antibiotics

The Food and Drug Administration last week issued a cautionary notice to manufacturers and users of antibiotic preparations for the treatment of mastitis in cows against the possibilities of the milk becoming adulterated and unmarketable. The agency issued the following statement of policy:—

"Unless a proper interval of time is allowed following the use of antibiotic drugs for the treatment of mastitis in milk-producing animals, the antibiotic drugs may get into the general milk supply. Because of the specific action of antibiotic drugs on cheese starters, milk containing such drugs is of no value to cheese manufacturers.

"The direct or inadvertent addition of antibiotic drugs to milk to be sold for human consumption or for the manufacture of dairy products may constitute an adulteration within the meaning of section 402 of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act.

"The labeling of antibiotic drugs intended for intramammary use in the treatment of mastitis in milk-producing animals should bear a prominent statement designed to prevent milk from treated portions of the udder from entering the general milk supply. The following statement is recommended for this purpose:—'Important:—Milk from treated segments of udders should be discarded or used for purposes other than human consumption for at least seventy-two hours after the last treatment."

Treesdale Labs Names Smith Director of Sales

Treesdale Laboratories & Textile Processing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed R. B. Smith director of sales. Mr Smith recently resigned from Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, after being associated with that firm for the past eleven years, both in research and technical sales.

Prior to his association with Diamond Alkali, he was research chemist for the Oklahoma State Highway Commission. In his new post with Treesdale, Mr. Smith will direct the sale of various types of flameproof, mildewproof and waterproof fabrics as well as specialty compounds for sale to textile and finishing plants.

Kellys America Reorganizes

Kellys America, Ltd., New York, has announced a reorganization of the company. William S. Finkenseiper and Kenneth H. Werthon have left the organization which is now being managed by John C. Wyner, for many years head of the export department of United Steel in Vienna. The business in spices, botanicals, essential oils and chemicals is being carried on as before. James D. Home, manager of John Kellys (London), Ltd., the parent organization, is assisting Mr. Wyner.

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American Smelting Forms New Department in Midwest

The Federated Metals division of American Smelting & Refining Company has established a new midwestern department under the general managership of Carl J. Gross. The new department comprises the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and parts of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Kentucky. Federated has two plants in the territory, at Whiting, Ind., and at Detroit, Mich. Both will be under the direction of Mr. Gross, who will continue as manager of the Whiting plant.

Arner Company Develops Wooden Medicament Holders

First essential metal shortages in the pharmaceutical industry have compelled the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., to develop substitute wooden medicament holders to replace scarce aluminum holders. Dr. Niels C. Klendshoj, executive vice-president, said the substitutes are so effective that Arner may continue their use after the present emergency. The wooden tubes are five inches in length, made of cherry and maple wood.

Bristol Labs Names French

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has named George M. French district sales manager for the states of North and South Carolina. Mr. French has been a Bristol sales representative for the past five years.

Dr. Herbert W. Taylor, jr., has joined Bristol as patent analyst. Prior to joining Bristol Laboratories, Dr. Taylor was with Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, where he was manager of the Literature research department.

Atlas Industrial Chemicals Managerial Post to Carter

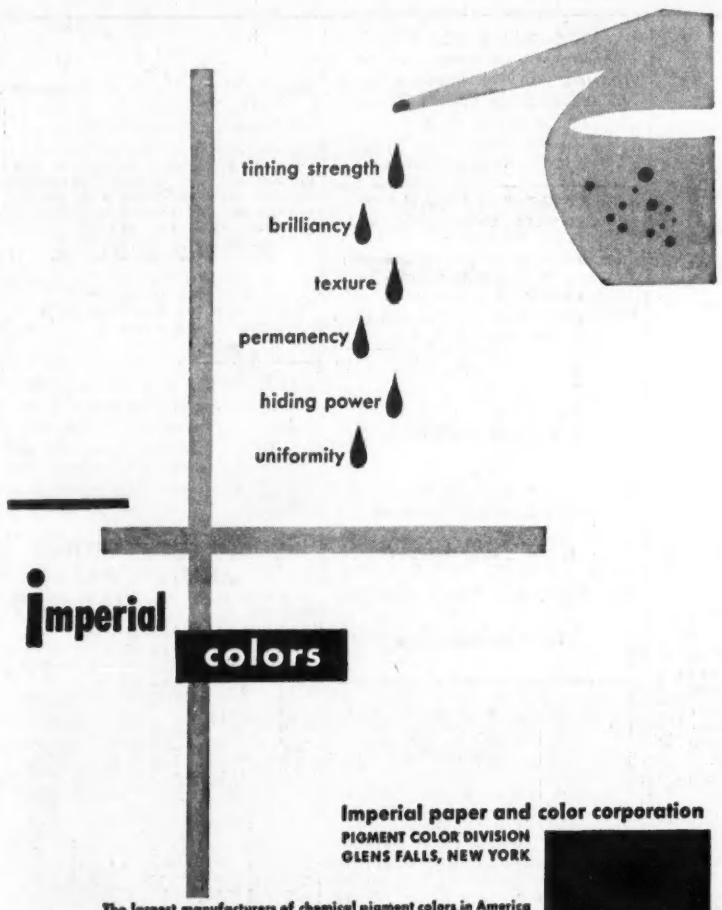
Charles H. Carter, jr., has been appointed assistant general manager of Atlas Powder Company's industrial chemicals department, effective September 1. Mr. Carter will be responsible for the coordination of sales development and operations of the industrial chemicals department with the activities of the research, engineering and purchasing departments. Dr. John D. Brandner succeeds Mr. Carter as manager of the central research laboratory.

Kessler Names 3 Agents

Kessler Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Daniel G. Hereley Company, 1607 Howard street, Chicago, Ill., as sales agent for the Kessler line in the Chicago area. The Truesdale Company, 1628 Hyde Park avenue, Boston, Mass., has been named to cover the New England area, and Plastex Products Company, 312 Dobbs street, Marietta, Ga., has been assigned as agent for the southern territory.

Apex Has Cationic Softener

Apex Chemical Company, 225 West 34th street, New York, has developed a new cation-active softener which is claimed to work perfectly in anionic solutions. Applicable to the cosmetic industry because of its action with soap shampoos, thioglycollate solutions and similar compounds, the softener is said to retain its substantive action regardless of the electrolytic nature of the solution with which it is incorporated. The product is available both as a free-flowing liquid or as a loose paste, and at an acid or alkaline pH.



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Protective Coatings Materials

The market for protective coatings materials last week continued at approximately the same levels that were apparent in the recent past. Some items were in an easier demand position than they had been. The softenings, however, were not considered serious and were attributed mostly to vacation shutdowns and the fact that consumers were reducing inventories. Red, vermilion, quicksilver was 4c. lower last week.

Earth colors showed little or no change from the steady demand that had characterized the market for some time. Yellow oxide, however, was very tight, with delivery lags not an unusual thing. Dry colors showed some easing in the demand from the peaks of several months ago, while prices held and supply continued strong enough for the market. Lead and zinc pigments were without particular feature. The demand continued at approximately the same levels as in the recent past and the supply was still being affected by the tightness in the metals.

The inquiry for some materials in the synthetic resins market was reported to be somewhat easier than it had been, but this was attributed to vacation shutdowns in consuming plants and the fact that inventories had been built up during the period when consumers were not sure of supply and were now in the process of being reduced somewhat. One source reported that it expected increased demand from the government shortly.

Gums continued quiet but it was thought that there would be increases in demand since inventories were not at a high point now and consumers, it was thought, would have to return to the market for more materials. Shellac held uneventful and in only moderate demand, although it was thought that Labor Day might see an upswing in the market. Supply was strong enough to accommodate the market. Casein was unchanged pricewise, and the demand showed no signs of increasing.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, WG, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 4c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 19c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	180.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Powder, Flake—The shipments of aluminum powder, flake and paste during the month of June, according to a report from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 2,099,000 pounds. This was slightly above the previous month's total of 2,011,000 pounds and considerably above that for June a year ago, when the shipments amounted to 1,754,000 pounds. In the January to June period of this year the shipments totaled 12,690,000 pounds, while for the comparable period a year ago they were 8,266,000 pounds.

Earth Colors—There was little or no change in the market for the earth colors during the past week. The demand continued at the same steady pace that had been observed for some time, and the supply held at previous levels. Yellow oxide was very tight and the time between placing an order and the time of delivery was reported by one producer to be about three months.

Dry Colors—There was no considerable change reported in the market for these materials during the past week. The demand was not at the peaks that had been established several months ago. One producer pointed out that it had not found July a particularly good month and saw no indications that August would be much better. Prices, however, held firm, and the supply continued at strong enough levels to accommodate the market.

Lead Pigments—The market showed no particular change during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand continued at the high levels that had been apparent for some time, while the supply was still tight. The National Production Authority told the White Pigment Advisory Committee that the lead shortage has been made more acute by a drop in imports because of a difference in foreign and American prices. NPA warned the white lead pigment producers that they probably will not be able to get all the lead they want. It pointed out that total requirements are almost three times supply.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—A 4c. reduction was announced in the price of this material last week. The supply was at good levels and the demand continued fair.

Zinc Pigments—The demand for zinc pigments continued at good levels during the past week, despite the fact that there was a slight easing reported. This, it was said, was so slight as to cause no particular concern in the trade, and it was expected that the next month would see a pickup. The principal reason for the easing was said to be the summer vacation shutdowns in the consuming industry. The supply continued to hold to the tight side.

Synthetic Resins

Conditions in the synthetic resins market were pretty much without change during the past week. The demand for some materials was easier than it had been although on the whole the amount of inquiry was not off enough to cause any serious concern. Some expectations were that the inquiry would start to increase before long because it was thought that inventories have, in many cases been worked off considerably. When purchasers found it easier to obtain material they were not in as great a rush to stock up with large supplies and as a result some were actually consuming more than they were purchasing. The government, it was said, would also be in the market for more in the future, thus giving an additional boost to the demand. Some materials were in good supply and others continued tight, depending on the particular item and the situation of its raw materials. Maleics held to a fairly good demand position and there was enough of them available to accommodate the market. The demand for alkyds was at good levels and it was expected that the inquiry would increase, with the government purchasing in heavier quantities. Phenolics continued in a very tight position, with the demand very strong. Phthalic anhydride was placed under allocation under M-32 during the week.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices of both the Argentine and domestic materials held at their previously established levels during the past week. Interest still centered on the recent government order restricting the amounts of the material that could be imported but it was still uncertain what the complete effect of this order would be on the trade. Supply in the Argentine was reported to be at a low point, but the flush season will soon be coming in there while the season of low production will soon be at hand in this country. Argentine producers feel, it was said, that the demand from this country will increase in October. French material of good quality was reported to be available at 29½c., duty paid. Danish was reportedly on the market at 32c., duty paid. There were also offers being made by Portugal, Norway and Holland. The demand for imported goods in this country was still reported to be at a low point, although it was thought that the consumers were probably pretty low on inventory at this time.

Synthetic Adhesives—Total consumption of synthetic adhesive glues in the softwood plywood industry during the month of June amounted to 8,811,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This was somewhat higher than the figure for the previous month, which stood at 8,734,000 pounds and also higher than the 8,561,000 pounds figure for the month of June a year ago. Consumption of casein glue in June of this year amounted to 272,000 pounds, while the previous month's figure was 280,000, and the figure for June a year ago amounted to 373,000 pounds. Soybean glue consumption in June of this year was reported to be 5,302,000 pounds, an increase over the 5,232,000 pounds figure of the previous month and also over the 4,261,000 pounds of the month of June a year ago. Consumption of urea-resins glue in June of this year came to 134,000 pounds, as compared to 140,000 pounds in the previous month. A separate figure is not available for June of 1950. The figure

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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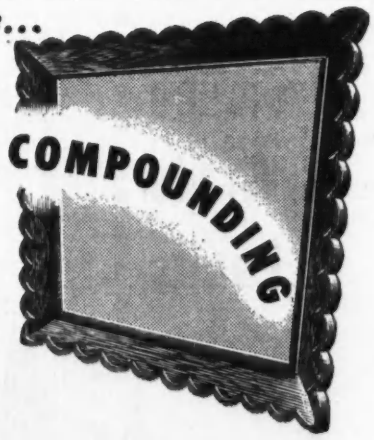

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is included in "other glues". Phenolic resins glues were consumed in the amount of 2,593,000 pounds in June, while the figure for the previous month was 2,574,000 pounds. In June a year ago the consumption was reported to be 3,351,000 pounds. The "other" glues showed a consumption of 510,000 pounds for June of this year as compared to 508,000 pounds for the previous month and 576,000 pounds for June of last year.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended August 24 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l.
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.40	$10.15
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.40	10.15
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.40	10.15
F	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.40	10.15
G	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
H	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
I	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
K	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
M	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
N	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
WG	8.39	8.39	8.39	8.37	8.37	9.50	10.25
WW	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.37	9.53	10.30
X	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.37	9.53	10.30
Drums							
Sales	275	...	...	263	...		
Receipts	242	14	86	36	439		
Shipments	1	577	...	...	...		
Stocks	20,066	19,633	19,719	19,755	20,194		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b.	gal. (7 lbs.).	.79
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse	gal. (7 lbs.).	.90

Savannah Exchange, Bulk—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.67¼	.69½	.69½	.69½	.68¼
Sales, dms.	...	800	...	...	160
Receipts dms.	487	263	76	86	597
Shipments, dms.	175	1	239	637	473
Stocks, dms.	5,236	5,498	5,335	4,748	4,908

Natural Resins

The market last week showed no particular changes as far as supply and demand were concerned. The amount of material available on this market was said to be sufficient for the inquiry at the present time. Importers were able to obtain about all of the materials that they needed although it had been reported that there were some difficulties with goods from Macassar. The demand continued on the quiet side and some thought there were no indications of a pickup at this time while other sources felt that with the coming of cool weather

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there would be an increase in consumer inquiry. Some thought that inventories in the hands of consumers were probably at a low point at this time and would have to be replenished. The prices at the source continued to hold firm and the industry there, it was said, had to compete with tin and rubber in the labor market.

Shellac—The market showed no particular feature during the week and there were none that were looked for immediately although it was thought that after Labor Day there would probably be some pickup in the demand, since during the summer months the amount of inquiry naturally was at the low levels ordinarily observed at that time. Supply at the present time was strong enough to handle the amount of inquiry, although it was thought that if there should be a sharp pickup there might be some tightness in supply. To date, however, such a condition had not come about. The India market was holding steady and firm. There was not a great amount of buying being done by importers in this country and, therefore, it was thought that other purchasers were adding the strength to the market at the source. Prices held at their previously established levels.

American-Marietta Absorbs Arco Co. as Subsidiary

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, Ill., has announced the acquisition of the Arco Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Arco is now being operated as a subsidiary of American-Marietta. Arco is prominent in the field of automotive refinishing materials.

Kenneth E. Clarke, a vice-president of American-Marietta, has been named president and general manager of Arco. Howard E. Wise, president of Arco since 1933 and Charles B. Lansing, vice-president, will not continue with the company as they wish to devote their time to other interests.

Pittsburgh Coke Names Vierling and McCullough

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointments of O. E. McCullough, jr., and E. C. Vierling, jr., as assistant managers of the protective coatings division. They will be responsible for directing and coordinating the division's expanding sales, production, technical service, and development activities. Mr. McCullough will be associated with the tar base coatings and Mr. Vierling with the synthetic base coatings.

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Devoe Plant Superintendent, Sales Manager Are Named

George P. Turner, jr., has been appointed plant superintendent of Devoe & Raynolds Company at its 056 plant in Louisville, Ky. He succeeds Bulow W. Dysart who becomes production superintendent of Jones Dabney's plant, a division of Devoe. Mr. Turner has been with Devoe for ten years during which time he has worked in product development, the control laboratory, and production.

Earl F. Strub has been appointed sales manager of Truscon Laboratories, Inc., a division of Devoe & Raynolds. Mr. Strub joined Truscon in 1942 as special engineer in the promotion of Truscon concrete products and was appointed branch manager of its Kansas City branch in November, 1946. Mr. Strub will make his headquarters at the Truscon home office in Detroit.

Acme Develops New Cold Bleached Shellac Process

Acme Shellac Products Company, 102 Blanchard street, Newark, N. J., has developed a new cold process for bleaching shellac. The new product will be marketed under the trade-mark "Cold-Pro."

The basic theory of the process evolves around the fact that heat is harmful to the life of bleached shellac and that by maintaining the shellac at as low a temperature as possible throughout the bleaching process the color, toughness, body, cutting time, solubility, and stability are greatly improved. The new method is also said to make possible better control of wax content, melting point, and acid content. Further information and samples may be had by writing the company.

N. Y. Paint Technicians Set Meeting September 6

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting September 6 at the Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Speaker of the evening will be Dr. C. F. Pickett, chief of the paint and chemical laboratory, Ordnance Corps, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., who will discuss "Army Ordnance Paint Specifications."

Eagle Paint Correction

Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Long Island City, N. Y., has changed its company name to Eaglo Paint & Varnish Corporation, not "Eagle Paint & Varnish Corporation," as erroneously reported in the August 6 OPD. The change in the company title was made to coincide with the "Eaglo" brand name of its products.

Trade Briefs

North Central Texas Oil Company has elected E. A. McQuade and William Ewing, jr., to its board, increasing the number of directors from seven to nine.

John G. Reber, western New York representative of Garland Paint Company, Cleveland, has been appointed a vice-chairman of the 1951 Community Chest Campaign for Buffalo and Erie County.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol and xylol were reported to be moving in good volume last week, despite the fact that there were some reports of easings. Supply was ample for regular customers but new purchasers who wanted considerable amounts might have trouble in obtaining enough, it was said. Supply of higher boilers was not abundant, although the demand continued good. The demand for the intermediate aromatic solvents was reported to have slowed down somewhat, a not unusual thing for late August.

Aliphatics continued in a good position as far as consumer inquiry was concerned, while the supply was at high enough levels for the market. Summer demand for the LPG's was holding at a good level, and it was expected that this would increase with the coming of cooler weather. Supply was high enough to satisfy the market. Microcrystalline was a little softer than it had been and paraffin was fairly good.

Solvents and Diluents

Although there was some easing reported in the demand for toluol and xylol, both materials were still moving in a good volume. Specification problems for toluol were reported to be holding up the anticipated heavy government demand for the time being. Supply of toluol and xylol was sufficient to accommodate regular customers, although it was said that new customers who might want considerable quantities might have difficulty in satisfying their requirements. Higher boilers were still in a high demand position while the supply was none too free. The market for intermediate aromatic solvents was reported to have slowed down a little, although it was pointed out that this was not an unusual thing for late August. Supply, as a result, was in a better position than it had been.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The supply of this material continued last week at a high enough level to accommodate the market without any trouble. There was, however, no abundance of the material. The demand, although not up to the peak levels of a few months ago, was still holding at what was characterized as a good point.

Lacquer Diluent — Conditions in this market last week showed no particular change from the previous period and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The supply was at strong enough levels to accommodate the demand without any difficulty. Demand continued at what could be called good levels, although it was somewhat less than it had been at the peaks of several months ago.

Mineral Spirits—There was little, if any, real change to be observed in the market for this material during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any at this time. The supply was up to the market, although not what could be called abundant. The demand continued at a good level although not as strong as it was several months ago.

Rubber Solvent—This market showed no particular change during the past week as far as the supply and demand were concerned. There was sufficient of the product available to accommodate consumers, although there was not what could be called an abundance of it. The demand was not as strong as it had been, although it was still at what were regarded as good levels.

Stoddard Solvent—The supply last week held to the good position of former weeks and presented no problem in the filling of market requirements. The demand was at a good point without being as strong as it was during the recent periods of strong demand.

V.M.&P. Naphtha — The picture was pretty much unchanged last week as far as the supply and demand were concerned. There was enough of the product available to satisfy the market without difficulty and the consumer inquiry, although not as strong as it had been, was still up to satisfactory levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—There was no real change observed in the market for LPG's last week and the trade was looking to the cooler weather which ordinarily means a greater increase in sales after the hot summer months of lessened consumption. September and October were expected to see an increase. The demand in the summer months this year held at comparatively good levels. Supply was strong enough to accommodate the current inquiry.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The demand for this item last week was somewhat softer than it had been at the peaks that were established some months ago, but it was said that the autumn months would probably bring about an increase in ordering. Supply continued at strong enough levels to satisfy the market without any trouble.

Paraffin—The inquiry for this material held at fairly good levels last week and there were expectations, it was said, that the next month or two would see an increase as the weather became cooler. Supply was high enough to accommodate the demand without any trouble.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Bureau of Customs announced that the 1951 quota on crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories) was filled on March 16, 1951. Announcement will soon be made as to the dates on which the quota on petroleum and petroleum products for Venezuela and the quota for "other foreign countries" were filled.

Gasoline—The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products decreased slightly in June, 1951, compared with May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production for the first six months of 1951 was 17 percent above that reported for the same period in 1950. Stocks increased 964,000 barrels during the month, 692,000 barrels at refineries and 272,000 at plants and terminals.

Only "unstinting cooperation" from all refiners will help the nation meet present needs for high-octane aviation gasoline, according to the Petroleum Administration for Defense. In April of this year the refining industry seemed to be in a good position to meet all short-term demand for aviation gasoline, but since then the situation has changed drastically. It had been expected, it was said, that military requirements for high-octane aviation gasoline would decline in the last half of this year. Instead, foreign flying was stepped up because military aid was available from the United States, and there was an increase in direct military needs in this country early in July. At the same time, supplies of aviation gasoline were sharply reduced by the shutdown in the refinery at Abadan in Iran.

Petrolatum—The market continued at approximately the same levels last week, with demand satisfactory and the supply adequate for it.

White Mineral Oils—Enough material was available last week to accommodate the market, while the demand held at the satisfactory levels of the recent past.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents are again reported adequate to meet present seasonal demand. No price changes were recorded over the week with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, same basis.

Propane remains freely available throughout the industry with demand confined to actual requirements and prices shading from the 4.3c. per gallon quotation, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Demand continues at a high level for butane, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis, with stocks limited.

The market for high melting point paraffin waxes remains unchanged as in previous weeks with prices firm. 122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices listed at 7.05c., 7.15., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound respectively.

Ohio Oil to Expand

Ohio Oil Company has announced an expansion program for its Robinson, Ill., refinery. The program is expected to take eighteen months to complete and will increase the plant's capacity from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels per day.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 11 totaled 251,356,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 251,663,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 307,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 4,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 311,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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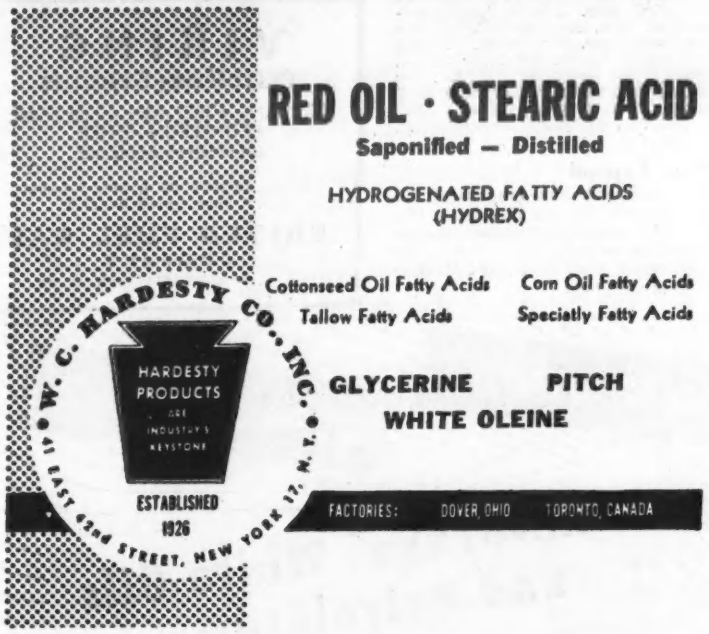

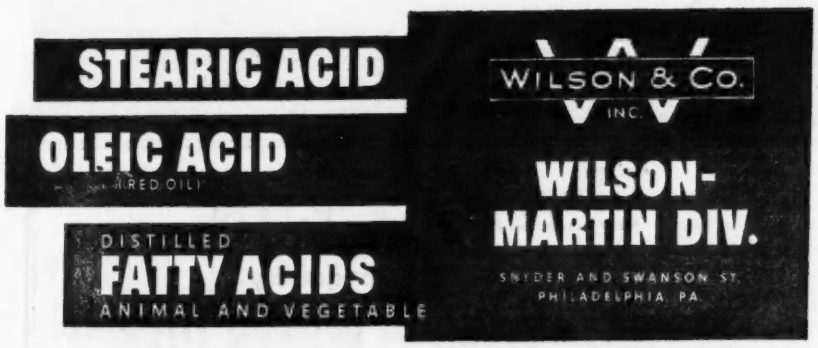

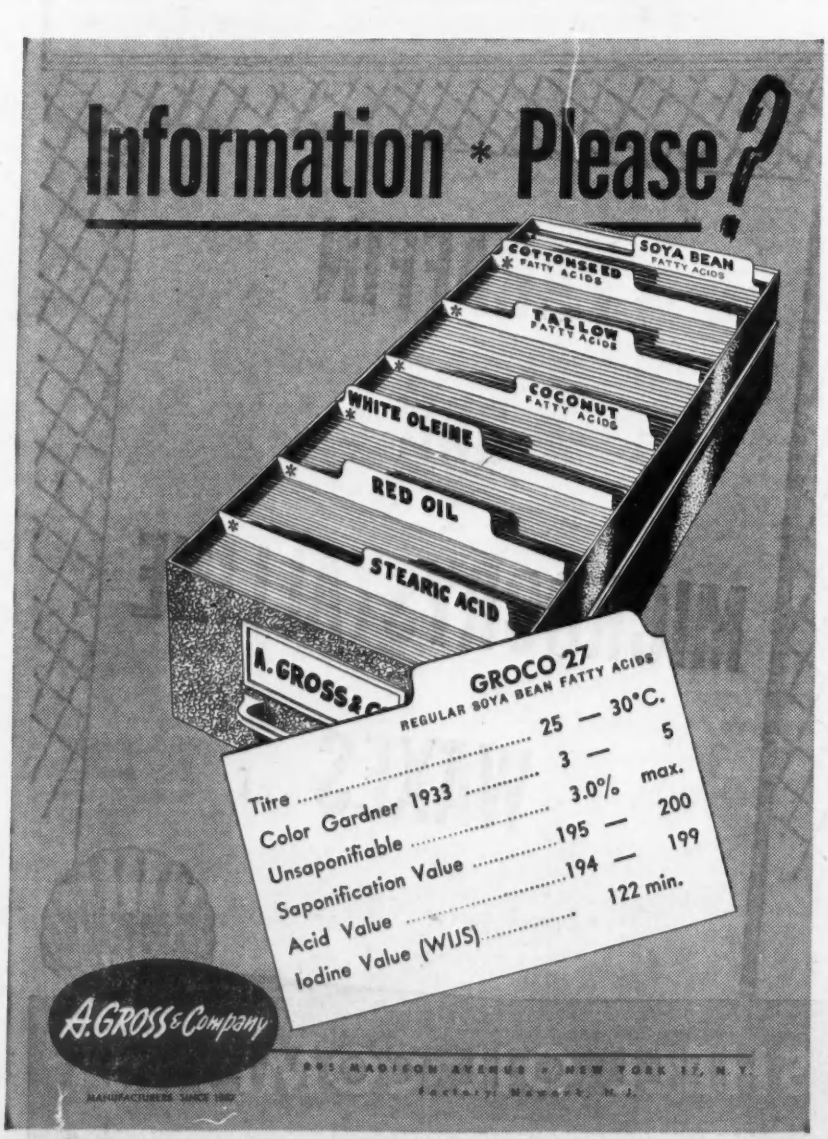
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude edible oils remained on a firm basis, despite limited volume of trading last week. Corn oil was scarce and advanced fractionally. Soybean oil remained steady for nearby delivery due to good demand from refiners and some export business. Peanut oil continued in limited supply and held at higher prices. Trading in crude cottonseed oil picked up and moderate sales took place for August and early September delivery at current quotations. Price index declined 0.5 point.

Fish oils were stronger and lifted fractionally. Refined grades were advanced ½ cent per pound as was crude sardine oil. Crude menhaden was unchanged, but firmer.

Heavy export inquiry featured the tallow and grease market, which practically cleared supplies on spot. Export speculators have created a confused situation by selling short for October-November shipment at prices about 1 cent below recent sales for spot shipment. Soapers absorbed moderate quantities at former quotations while small lot buyers were compelled to pay usual premiums. Prices cover a wide range depending upon quantity and seller and the market was a nominal affair.

Slow demand for coconut oil and lower copra, resulted in fractional declines for both commodities. Palm oil also was easy and lower for spot delivery.

While trading in linseed oil was light, the market remained steady and unchanged. Tung oil was unsettled and good volume of business was transacted at fractional declines. Interest in oiticica and dehydrated castor oils continued inactive.

Total exports from the United States of fats, oils, and oilseeds, all equivalent, during June were about 45 percent larger than in June, 1950, and brought the January-June accumulation to 1,140,600,000 pounds, or almost 90,000,000 pounds more than in the comparable period of 1950, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were without new feature last week. Trading was light and chiefly professional. Price fluctuations were narrow, reflecting the trend of allied markets. Cash demand was reported light and spotty. Crude oil became easier and nominal at 15½c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley. New crop oil was sold at 15¼c. tankcars, September shipment, and 15c. October, Texas. Lard futures were easier late in the week and off fractionally. Competing crude edible oils were stronger and fractionally higher.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	335	18.18	17.66	17.67S
October	236	17.80	17.36	17.41S
December	391	17.70	17.30	17.32S
March	103	17.70	17.32	17.32@17.40
May	159	17.60	17.25	17.25S
1952				
July	19	17.50	17.17	17.17S

Total sales, 1,243 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, and crude soybean 15⅞c. Trading quiet. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $69 per ton, Memphis, August shipment and $67, Valley. Cottonseed cake available at $59 per ton, immediate shipment. Cottonseed hulls held at $12 per ton, bulk, Memphis, and $10 Valley.

Linseed Oil

This market displayed a firmer tone under increased consuming inquiry and there was less inclination on the part of sellers to shade asking quotations. Higher cost of processed grades of soybean and refined fish oils was a dominant factor. Raw oil was maintained at 14.80c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. Trading was inactive, but consumers showed more interest in future requirements. Withdrawals of oil against contracts were fair.

Agriculture Department announced acreage goals for the 1952 flaxseed crop in the three winter growing states, Arizona, California, and Texas as follows:—Arizona, 10,000 acres; California, 75,000 acres; and Texas, 150,000 acres. This suggested three-state goal of 235,000 acres is about two-thirds of their average seedings during the past five years. The 1947-51 average plantings, are:—Arizona, 24,000 acres; California, 129,000 acres; and Texas, 194,000 acres. With average conditions, the goals should provide 2,715,000 bushels, distributed as follows:—Arizona, 215,000 bushels; California, 1,600,000 bushels; and Texas, 900,000 bushels. Summer crop goals for other states will be announced later.

Canada had a flaxseed carryover of 1,162,000 bushels, on July 31 a reduction of 3,305,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in the linseed oil picture last week, with prices holding steady and buyers coming in only for nearby replacement needs. A few raw oil users booked through September and into October, but on the whole, there was little activity. Inquiries were brisk. Rank and file of paint manufacturers and other linseed oil consumers preferred to await the full impact of the flaxseed harvest before making important commitments. Raw oil held steady at 14c. (inside price) to 14.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Shipping directions were good for this time of the year, crushers said.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	8,460,000	8,580,000
Since Sept. 1, 1950	478,360,000	417,940,000

Flaxseed—Seed market was firm. Light offers of cash seed restricted trading. Demand was fairly active.

Minneapolis.—There was an excellent demand for cash flaxseed but offerings remained very light. Crushers bought only four spot cars of seed and booked around 50 cars on a to-arrive basis. In addition, they booked 10,000 bushels to-arrive via truck. Bids held at $3.35 a bushel all week but buyers were paying $3.40, $3.45 and, in instances, $3.48 a bushel for No. 1 seed. The first car of new-crop flaxseed arrived in Minneapolis during the week. Coming from Langford, S.D., the car had a test weight of 50.5 pounds per bushel, a moisture content of 7.5 percent and dockage of 14 percent. Actual receipts of seed (old-crop) totaled 45 cars, compared with 49 cars in the preceding week and 291 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 280 cars as against 117 cars in the previous week and 24 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	76,500	494,700	476,000	3,400
Since Sept. 1, 1950	26,220,800	20,192,500	5,862,800	4,878,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Business was restricted to actual requirements. Market was unchanged and steady.

Coconut—Crude oil was unsettled by lower copra and quotations dropped ½c. per pound. Crude oil was offered at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 14c., New York. Business was inactive.

Copra—This market was easier and off $5 per ton. Buying interest slackened for export and domestic inquiry was quiet. Shipments were quoted at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil was scarce and firmer. Light sales of crude took place at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., an increase of ¼c. per pound. Refined oil was higher at 20⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined — Business was spotty and limited stocks were maintained at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica—There was no improvement in quiet demand and quotations were entirely nominal. Liquid was quoted at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York. Drums ranged from 27½c. to 28c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Business in edible was spotty, confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were nominal, ranging from $2.50 to $2.70 per gallon, drums, duty paid, New York. Olive foots also were quiet and unchanged at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Palm — Business was quiet and the market easy. Spot stock was quoted nominally at 21c. per pound, drums.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Sardine, crude, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 25, 1950
164.0	164.5	164.2	117.3	149.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

September-October shipment was quoted at 19c. per pound tankcars, New York basis.

Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from the Federation of Malaya during January-March 1951, totaled 16,124 and 3,128 short tons, respectively, according to the American Embassy, Singapore. Palm oil shipments, of which 95 percent was sent to the United Kingdom, increased nearly 20 percent from the volume of the corresponding period of 1950. Palm kernels, up 22 percent, were taken by Sweden, 1,529 tons; Denmark, 1,442, and other Europe, 157 tons. During the first quarter of 1951, estates in the Federation produced 12,766 tons of palm oil. There were 5,110 tons of oil stocks at the end of March. Wholesale prices, as quoted by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, increased steadily from M$1,000 per long ton (U.S.$296 per short ton) on January 2 to M$1,400 ($413) on April 2.

Palm kernel production was reported at 3,746 tons and quarter-end stocks at 1,678 tons. During this period an average price of M$797 per long ton ($236 per short ton) c.i.f. Europe was obtained.

Peanut—Crude oil was raised 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Bids of ¼c. less were turned down. Supplies were scarcer as production was materially reduced. The government only released peanuts for six tankcars of oil in the southeast last week. Refined remained firm at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet and nominal at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery and 22½c. October forward.

Soybean—Good demand for nearby oil by refiners and exporters kept market steady early in the week. Crude oil was quoted at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, spot; 15½c. August; 15⅜c. September, and 14⅜c. October-December. Refined salad oil was held at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Alkali refined and clarified grades were lifted ¾c. per pound, to 19.23c. and 18.23c., tankcars, New York basis, respectively.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W" on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	20	15.50	15.45	15.25@15.40
October	20	14.78	14.50	14.27@14.45
December	24	14.65	14.10	14.10S
January	3	14.35	14.15	13.95@14.15
March	21	14.45	14.20	13.90@14.05
May	10	14.30	14.15	13.90@14.00
1952				
July	2	14.00	14.00	13.75N

Total sales, 100 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Trading was reported fairly active for nearby delivery on the basis of 34c. and 34¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Offerings ranged from 34¼c. to 34½c. per pound, depending upon seller. Drums were quoted at 36½c. per pound, drums, carlots and 37c., smaller quantities.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market continued a nominal affair due to liberal export demand which absorbed the bulk of spot stocks of the better grades. Domestic trading was quiet. Quotations of all grades were merely nominal and covered a wide range, depending upon whether for domestic or export delivery, quantity and seller.

Lard—An easier tone developed late in the week and prices dropped for prompt and forward delivery. Export inquiry was fairly active, while domestic business was spotty. Cash lard was nominal at 17½c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Active export inquiry continued to feature the market. Large quantities were booked for shipment to Germany and additional demand was reported for other European countries. Exporters have practically cleared the market of spot stocks, and have created a confused situation by selling October-November shipment short at about 1c. below recent sales for spot shipment. Soapers, it was reported, purchased moderate quantities of fancy at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and exporters up to 2c. per pound more. Quotations were merely nominal, covering a wide range, depending upon buyer, seller and quantity.

Animal Oils

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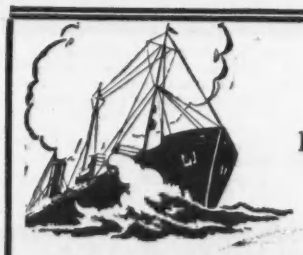
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oils were in fair request, chiefly for immediate needs. Neatsfoot oil remained firm and inactive. Oleo oil was in moderate demand for domestic needs and maintained at former levels. Trading in oleo stearine improved to some extent and quotations were firm at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Offers for shipment also were scarce and the market continued a nominal affair.

Fish—Higher cost of crude oil resulted in a firmer market for refined grades and quotations were raised ½c. per pound for all grades. Light cold pressed was advanced 14.20c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined, 1½c. more. Crude sardine oil also was lifted ½c. per pound, with light sales reported at 11c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden oil remained firm and was moved at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Los Angeles—New crop sardine oil showed further signs of strength with trading at 11c. per pound. The sardine seine fleet remains tied up pending settlement of price negotiations for the San Francisco Bay and Monterey areas with the present season entering its fourth week. Tuna oil offerings continued limited, with one car of crude oil reported traded at 7.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, fractionally lower.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to limit purchases of red oil and stearic acid to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady, reflecting the improved tone of tallow and greases. Trading in vegetable acids was reported slow for domestic needs, while active export inquiry was noted for soybean fatty acid. Other vegetable fatty acids were quiet, but remained steady with basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Production is getting under way in the southeast and a little more interest is being shown to sell and buy. Exporters continued to show interest in the market and mills are getting in a position to start making sales in volume. The market in the Southeast remains about unchanged at $62 to $63 per ton for 41 percent, Alabama and Georgia mills. South Carolina and North Carolina mills were asking approximately $1 per ton higher. Trading in the Mississippi Valley region continued slow with asking prices around $65 Memphis, September shipment.

Linseed Meal—Resale offerings eased and market displayed a stronger tone. Trading was light.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices were slightly firmer last week, although only a small amount of business was accomplished. Buyers were inclined to await the increased movement of new cottonseed meal before making important commitments of linseed and soybean meals. Expeller meal for prompt shipment was quoted at $60 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while October-December needs were priced 50c. a ton lower. Extracted linseed meal, of which supplies were plentiful, quoted at $56.50 per ton on prompt and $57 for forward delivery. Resale pressure eased as supplies were cleaned up. Shipping directions were about the same as a week ago.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	11,220,000	13,920,000
Since Sept. 1, 1950	835,630,000	780,561,000

Peanut Meal—The market held fairly steady due to small supply of available meal. Demand has dropped considerably. Last week the government announced release of peanuts to produce approximately 350 tons of meal in the southeast. Local demand absorbed small supplies at prices of $76-$68 f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama mill points.

Soybean Meal—Demand was rather spotty and the market continued dull. Forty-four percent bulk meal was moved in limited quantities at $63 per ton basis, Decatur, August/September shipment. Supplies of meal in the Southeast are very scarce but occasional sales are posted at around $71 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, spot shipment. Demand continued slow in the Carolina region and small supplies of soybean meal are still available at $77 basis North Carolina. Buyers are still on a hand-to-mouth purchasing basis.

Waxes

Beeswax—Quiet demand and lower cost of crude African wax unsettled refined yellow and slabs were available at 70c. to 72c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Bleached white was unchanged at 79c. to 80c., same basis. Crude Brazilian was scarce and nominal at 74c. to 75c. per pound, on spot.

Carnauba—Trading was spotty, chiefly between dealers, with consumers operating in a hand to mouth manner. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal for all grades. Offers for shipment from Brazil were light.

Ouricury—Small lot trading was reported for refined on spot. Prices ranged from 86c. to 88c. per pound, according to quantity.

Philippine Coconut Output In 1950 Rises 20 Percent

Final estimates places Philippine coconut production in 1950 at 991,000 long tons in copra equivalent, 20 percent over the 1949 level and only 10 percent below the record-breaking 1947 volume of 1,118,000 tons, according to a report by Merrill W. Abbey, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Manila. Although the preliminary estimate of last year's output was nearly 1,006,000 tons, a recent examination of data has disclosed that domestic coconut oil consumption in 1950 was less than previously reported. However, both domestic consumption and exportation of all coconut products in 1950 were much heavier in 1950 than during 1949.

Coconut production in terms of copra during the first quarter of 1951 totaled 235,500 tons, an increase of 40 percent from the 168,300-ton output for the corresponding period last year. Overall production of coconut products for export and insular consumption was up by 46 and 6 percent, respectively. Owing to the level of price ceilings on desiccated coconut in the United States, however, exports of this commodity declined substantially in the first three months of this year.

USDA Research Team Cited

A research team of ten chemists, chemical engineers and technicians of the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pa., has received the department's superior service award in recognition of its development of an industrial process for manufacturing high-quality oleic acid from inedible animal fats.

Dr. Stine to Retire from BAE

Oscar C. Stine, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, will retire on August 30. Widely known for his outstanding work in the field of agricultural prices and marketing, he has rounded out nearly thirty-seven years of service in the Department of Agriculture.

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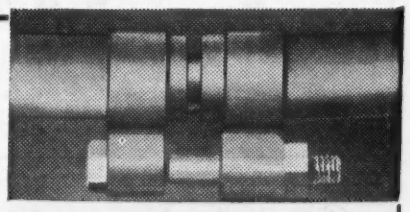
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PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment. whole or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

Wanted to buy long established concern with good reputation for its products, with annual sales $200,000 to $1,000,000. Will purchase entire stock or controlling interest. Bank references furnished. Reply held very confidential. OPD 939.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted—Research Chemist and Engineer, preferably with project ideas to assume responsibility as Assistant to Operations Manager of small pharmaceutical and organic chemical plant in Northern New Jersey. State experience, compensation desired. Our staff informed of this ad. OPD 954.

Importer-Exporter interested new lines desires man able establish develop own dept. OPD 953.

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POSITIONS WANTED

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Paint, lacquer chemist. BS. Graduate work in coatings. Four years development and production. Desire change to position where sound lab experience backed up by dirty-hands production is wanted. Married, 26. OPD 949.

Chemical sales, industrials, B.CH.E. 1940. 31, single, will travel, 2 years sales experience, acids, alkalies, solvents, detergents. Sound background lab., production detergents. OPD 947.

Borden Develops Six New Stabilizers for Latex Paints

The Borden Company's chemical division, New York, has developed six new stabilizers for latex paints. The six Borden stabilizers are marketed under the trade names "Cascola," "Cascolac" and "Protovac." Two are powders, the others are liquids. Advantages claimed for the new products include:—Elimination of heating and mixing preparations and storage problems, high water resistance, improved resistance to freezing, more brilliant color and easier brushing.

Additional information on all six of the new stabilizers is available from the chemical division of the Borden Company, 350 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Manganese, Nickel, Cobalt World Production Studied

Practical methods for effecting economies in the use of manganese, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, and molybdenum on a world-wide scale were reviewed in a report drawn up by a joint subcommittee on utilization of metals of the International Materials Conference and discussed at a meeting of the group April 17. Copies of the report are restricted for the present.

Great efforts are now being made to increase production of these five metals, an announcement on the report states, and in the case of nickel it is expected that present production will be increased over 30 percent by 1954. The availability of manganese could be supplemented by extending the use of low grade ores. The subcommittee feels, however, that for the immediate future, in the case of nickel, cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum, supply will not be sufficient to meet stated demand.

The subcommittee takes the view that, despite the present shortage of nickel, this metal should be used to relieve the cobalt position wherever technologically possible and that other steps should then be taken to meet any consequent slight aggravation of the nickel position. For tungsten and molybdenum the position is that there are few possibilities of substitution except intersubstitution.

Fanto Oil Credit Vested

The Office of Alien Property has vested as an enemy asset, by order 18,226, an account of $255,076.76 in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, found to belong to Deutsche Fanto Mineraloel-Industrie G. m. b. H., Hamburg.

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